L.J. FARMER'S

Catalogue *and* Price List

1922

Strawberries
Raspberries
Blackberries
Dewberries
Loganberries
Gooseberries
Currants
Grapes
Asparagus
Rhubarb
Horse Radish
Vegetable Plants
Sage, &c.

Fruit Trees
Seed Potatoes
Garden Seeds
Roses
Peonies
Perennials
Vines
Shrubs
Bulbs
Eggs and Chicks
Baskets, Crates
Sprayers
Flower Pots

Our beautifully illustrated and complete catalogue 1921 edition, will be sent free to any address for the asking. This is the most comprehensive and valuable catalogue we have ever issued. It illustrates and describes most everything that we offer. If you have not received it, send for it at once.

LAWRENCE J. FARMER

"The Strawberry Man"

Pulaski - - - - - New York

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

To Our Friends and Patrons

We thank those who have so generously patronized us during the thirty-nine years that we have been doing business and hope for a continuance of your patronage.

The year 1922 finds the average planter in need of many things such as trees, shrubs, plants, vines, etc., to beautify and adorn as well as make more useful their suburban or country home. During the late war we were told to plant more vegetables and annual farm crops. The people responded with an enthusiasm never before known. As a result the fruit trees, berry bushes and plants were neglected, and allowed to go to waste and ruin. We now find ourselves face to face with an actual shortage in bearing fruit trees, berry plantations and the like. What is true of fruits is also true of ornamentals. There is now an unprecedented demand for all kinds of ornamental shrubs, plants and vines as well as fruit trees and berry plants.

We wish to say to those who are in need of fruit or ornamental trees, plants, etc., that we were never better prepared to supply your wants than we are now. While prices are still comparatively high on account of the general shortage due to wages and other conditions, we have reduced prices in most lines materially and added to our varieties and stocks so that now we have a most complete line. We make a specialty of supplying everything needed to plant about the home grounds, the fruit garden and orchard. Patrons find it more economical and convenient to order everything they need for planting from one house instead of several, and we are catering to their wants. If you don't see what you want listed in this catalogue, let us know and we can generally supply it and save you money as well as time and worry. Please feel free to write us your wants.

TERMS — Please Read Carefully Before Ordering

Prices in this catalogue set aside all previous quotations and apply only to the year 1922 and are good, unless abrogated by conditions beyond our control. If prices change, we will notify you at time we acknowledge your order.

How to Order

Before you send in your order, please read this catalogue carefully, especially the fore part. Use the order sheet and return envelope. Write your letter on a separate sheet of paper. Make out your order carefully and be sure to sign your name and address. Many people are too careless in writing and fail to sign their names. Send the remittance by P. O. Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Personal Check. You can deduct the fee charged from your remittance. State how goods are to be shipped,—by parcel post, express or freight.

Plants True to Name, Substitution, Etc.

We exercise the greatest care to have all trees, plants, etc., true to name, unmixed, etc. However, if for any reason they prove otherwise, we stand ready to refill the order without charge or refund the original price paid for the goods. It is mutually understood between ourselves and the planter that we are not to be held responsible beyond this. We also exercise the right, should we run short of any particular variety, to substitute another variety in its place, unless particularly instructed by the patron not to do this.

Handy Shipping Packages

We use the greatest care to have all packages used in shipping goods by mail, express or freight as strong, light and dependable as possible. Small shipments of plants by parcel post are packed in strong manilla paper reinforced by cardboard to prevent injury to the plants. Larger shipments are packed in market baskets, and still larger shipments by express and freight, are packed in crates, boxes and barrels. We believe that our system of packing small fruit plants is unsurpassed.

Orders by Parcel Post C. O. D. Postage

We find the parcel post most efficient, especially for small packages of plants and trees that can be cut back. The limit of weight is 70 lbs. to the third zone, which includes places anywhere within 300 miles of Pulaski. The limit of weight to all other zones above the third, is 50 lbs. within the territorial limits of the United States. The limit of weight to foreign countries varies. Packages by parcel post are also limited in size. The size is determined by the length and girth or circumference, which must total not over 84 inches. For instance, a package of trees can measure 24 inches around and five feet long and yet come within the limit of size. Packages of plants can be sent by parcel post C. O. D. for the postage, anywhere within the limits of the United States but not to Canada and other foreign countries. The advantages of sending by C. O. D. postage is that the patron pays just the actual cost of postage. It is true that the cost of the C. O. D. is 10 cents and for returning the postage to the sender about 3 cents more, total 13 cents. But this is well worth the cost, as the package is practically insured against loss. We used to have a number of packages stolen from the mails every year. Since the inauguration of the C. O. D. parcel post, we do not average to lose one package a year, so please humor us by ordering your goods sent by parcel post C. O. D. postage, wherever this is practicable. When patrons are short of money, at the time they wish to order they can send part cash with the order and the balance can be collected at time of delivery either by parcel post or express.

Plants for Canada and Foreign Countries

Strawberry and vegetable plants can be sent into Canada at any time of the year by parcel post or express. Only small packages of plants can be sent by mail and the postage must be prepaid. This is true of all foreign countries. All other trees, shrubs and vines must be sent by express or freight. Currant and gooseberry plants can be shipped into the Province of Ontario, but to no other place in Canada. We advise having raspberry and blackberry plants, etc., and fruit trees shipped early, as the fumigation places in Canada close May 1st to 15th. Strawberry plants are not subject to fumigation but must be sent in small packages of not over 4 lbs. and 6 ozs., if sent by mail. Plants to England and other countries of Europe, can be sent in the regular shipping season of spring and fall; but we advise late fall and early winter shipments to Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America.

About Currant and Gooseberry Shipments

We are prohibited from making shipments of Five Leaved Pines, currant and gooseberry plants to any point west of the Mississippi River except to the states that border on its west bank. If any patron wishes currant or gooseberry plants from us, we can have them shipped to him from growers of the Pacific Coast, but they cannot come from our nursery or any other eastern nursery. There are also other states quarantined against shipments of currant and gooseberry plants from New York and other eastern states. This is on account of the fear of the menace of the White Pine Blister—Rust.

Free Gift With Every Order

Every person who orders plants or other goods from this catalogue to the amount of $2.00 or more, will receive one free packet of Giant Flowering Aster seeds, several colors mixed. We have been giving away these seeds in this way for several years and every year there are thousands of fine aster gardens that would not have existed but for us. In addition to this we give one copy of the latest edition of "Farmer on the Strawberry," 112 pages, 60 illustrations, to all those who order plants or other goods to the amount of $10.00 or more from this catalogue.

Extra Sized Plants, Etc.

Prices given in this catalogue are for standard sizes of trees, plants, vines, etc., which are good enough for anybody. However, every year we have calls for extra size trees, plants, etc., for immediate effect and for those who want something extra nice and are willing to pay for it. We will supply any kind of tree or plant, of extra large size, at just double the regular catalogue price given here.

IMPORTANT

Please order strawberry and most other plants in lots of 25 and multiples of 25, as our plants are all bunched 25 to the bunch and if we sell 12 or 20 plants, we must charge as much as for 25, because the bunch has to be broken, which means that the rest of the bunch usually shrivel and dry up before we use them. . Fruit trees, grape vines and other things can be ordered in any quantity. Please do not order one single fruit tree unless you add at least 50c for packing, as the packing costs more on a single tree than the profits we make on the tree. If you want two or three plants each of a long list of varieties, send for special prices, naming your list. We supply 6 plants at ⅛ the price of 25 and 12 plants at 2-3 the price of 25; 50 at ½ the price of 100 and 500 at ½ the price of 1000. When the order amounts to $10.00 or more, we allow you to select 25 at 100 rates and 250 at 1000 rates. In every case we will endeavor to put in extra plants of some good variety to help defray the cost of transportation.

The above shows our Office Building occupying a ground space of 30 by 52 feet

Our Location and Facilities

Our nursery is located just off the main road from Syracuse to Watertown, one mile south of Pulaski, a progressive village of 2500 inhabitants who enjoy most of the modern improvements such as electric lights, natural gas, a high pressure water system, paved streets, and city delivery of mail, etc.

Pulaski is the junction of two divisions of the New York Central Railroad. The postoffice is second class due largely to our patronage and handles the five Rural Free Deliveries from the village. There are two banks located in Pulaski, the Pulaski National and the People's National; also, branch offices of the Black River Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the American Express Co. We refer to any of the above as to our reliability and responsibility.

Please address all communications to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Glen Willow, Ohio, 3-29-1921.
I have been reading your strawberry book and you will have a good order from me another year when I have help to take care of things.
W. B. Lewis.

Norfolk, Va., April 9th, 1921.
Berries arrived yesterday in nice condition. I appreciate the extra ones very much. You will hear from me later. Victor de Murguiondo, C. S.

Oil City, Pa., March 22nd, 1921.
The plants arrived in good condition and I wish to thank you for your kind attention to the small order. Any business that I can send your way I shall be pleased to do so.
George V. Forman.

Mystic, Conn., 4-10-21.
The 25 two-year-old Plum Farmer raspberry plants received yesterday. Thanks for correcting the error. They are good looking plants and I am satisfied with them. Chas. H. Dennison.

Farmer's Books and Essays

"FARMER ON THE STRABERRY". One hundred and twelve pages, over 40 beautiful half tone illustrations. Written by L. J. Farmer, who has spent his life among strawberries and small fruits. Over 25,000 copies of this book have been sold. This is the fourth and lates edition. Price, Fifty Cents, postpaid.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TREATED

Origin of the Strawberry.
The Different Species.
Who Ought to Grow Strawberries.
The Profits of Strawberries.
Strawberry Culture as a Side Issue.
Location of the Strawberry Bed.
Preparation of the Soil.
Plants and How to Procure Them.
Taking Up and Fixing the Plants Ready to Set.
What to Do With Plants From the Nursery.
Setting Out the Plants.
Hand Cultivation.
Horse Cultivation.
Training of the Runners.
Sex of the Strawberry.
Fertilizers for Strawberries.
Insect Enemies of Strawberries.
Fungous Diseases.
Winter Protection.
Spring Care of Plants.
Protection From Frosts.
Picking and Marketing.
"The New Strawberry Culture."
Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants.
Pickers and How to Get Them.
The Question of Help.
The Variety Question.
Growing Exhibition Berries.
Raspberry Culture.
Blackberry Culture.
Currant and Gooseberry Culture.
Questions and Answers.
Wintering Strawberries.
How to Prolong the Strawberry Season.
What Is a Good Day's Work?
Covering Strawberry Plants With Earth.
The Fellow Who Kills the Market.
The Strawberry Is a Modern Fruit.
New Ground for Strawberries.
Picking Berries on Shares.
Teach Others to Do It.
Weeding Strawberry Beds in Spring.
The Woes of the Introducer.
Cultural Directions for Beginners.
"Fall Bearing Strawberries."
How Fall Strawberries Differ From Other Kinds.
Treatment of Fall Strawberries.
Picking Fall Strawberries.
Marketing Fall Strawberries.
Our Experiences with Fall Strawberries in 1910 and 1911.
Mulching and Frost Protection.
Cost of Growing Fall Strawberries.
Yields and Returns.
Varieties of Fall Strawberries.
How to Produce New Varieties.
Some Observations.
What Will the Outcome Be?
Exhibiting Strawberries at Fairs, Exhibitions, and the Like.
Testimonials from Leading Authorities.
Practical Suggestions on Marketing Berries.
Strawberries for Christmas.
"The Man With the Hoe."

Price of "Farmer on the Strawberry," 50c, postpaid. Those who order goods from this catalog to the amount of $2.00 can have the book for 25c. We give the book free with all orders amounting to $10.00 or more. We do not send the book on approval this year, on account ofthe high price of paper.

OUR UNUSUAL OFFER. Send us 50c for this book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," read it carefully, and, if after reading it you do not consider it benefits you to the amount of $5.00 or more. return it to us in good condition and we will return your money, 50c.

Farmer's Essays on Fruit Culture

ALL PRACTICAL AND TO THE POINT

How to Grow Strawberries in a Barrel. Tells all the secrets. **Price, 10c.**

The Proper Time to Set Strawberry Plants. There used to be a certain time in the spring when people set strawberry plants. Now they set them most any time. This essay points it all out. **Price, 10c.**

The Proper Handling of Small Fruit Plants. This tells the duty of the nurseryman and what the planter must do in order to have his plants live and grow. **Price, 10c.**

Fall Planting and Its Advantages. It is getting more and more popular to plant in the fall on account of the rush work in spring. This essay shows how and the adantages. **Price, 10c.**

What, Where, When and How to Plant, by Bohlender, is the most valuable little book for the money that we have ever read. It tells as its title indicates, what, where, when and how to plant fruit and ornamental trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, evergreens, vines and perennials, etc. **Price, 25c,** postpaid.

How to Care for Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines During the Winter. As its name implies, this is information that most people need. **Price, 10c.**

Some Secrets in the Successful Marketing of Fruits. This is the most important item, but least understood by fruit growers in general. **Price, 10c.**

About That Check for Mr. Williams. Who should stand the loss when plants fail to grow? This essay gives some light on the subject. **Price, 10c.**

Some Things the Farmer Should Have That He Usually Goes Without. A very instructive address given by L. J. Farmer on Grange Day, at Old Home Week, Redfield, N. Y., Sept. 3rd, 1921. **Price, 10c.**

Special Offer. We will mail "Farmer on the Strawberry," "What, When, Where and How to Plant," and the 8 essays for only $1.25. Money back if not satisfied.

Strawberries

Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the result. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents, the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quality and quantity of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as soon have the proceeds from one acre of srtawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It doesn't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in the fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungus growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. **Grubs, the worst insect enemy are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes,** previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crop, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungus growth to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1 x 4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until the growth stops in the fall; this being essential for the best development of the plants.

In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash* as is possible. We cover the field with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 quarts to the acre. With good average care, they should yield 5 to 10 thousand quarts to the acre. Special varieties often yield from $500 to $1,000 to the acre in Oswego County. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

The year 1921 will long be remembered by the strawberry growers of Oswego County, N. Y. A peculiar combination of circumstances made prices the highest and the crop the most profitable ever known. In the first place the plantings were smaller than usual and on account of the demand, prices would have been good anyway. In blossoming time we had a very severe freeze, which not only killed late blossoms but also froze and mummified the small newly formed berries and they never matured. Some of the blossoms and berries escaped the freeze, in what way, no one knows and matured. Because of so many berries being frozen and wiped out, those that were left developed to extra large size and were of most beautiful appearance. They went onto a market almost clean of other berries, and having little competition, sold for the highest prices ever known. Large quantities of berries from our county sold in New York City wholesale at 55 to 70c per quart. I do not know what the consumer had to pay. While taking a trip among the growers of the county the past fall, I heard some wonderful stories. Some cleared over $1500.00 to the acre. One young man showed me where he got $25.00 for a crate of Chesapeaks shipped to N. Y. on commission. One party who had a new variety got $32.00 for a 32 quart crate of them. One man who had about one-third of an acre of "The Best" variety, received almost $1000 for them. These stories, which can be verified, make the stories of Orange growing in Florida and California look silly. I understand that these orange groves are valued $1000 to $1500 to the acre and rarely if ever pay a profit on the investment. Good strawberry land can be purchased in Oswego County for $100 to $200 to the acre and in many cases for less. Come to Oswego County and make your money growing strawberries and then spend your winters in Florida or California.

Description of Varieties and Prices of Plants

Extra Early Varieties

Early Ozark (Per.) Strong, rugged plants, healthy and very productive. Produces its crop in a short season very early. Berries large, firm, dark colored, good shippers and fine for preserving and canning. Unsurpassed for first early market. Price 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Campbell's Early (Per.) Fine vigorous growing plants producing many runners. Very productive of medium to large berries, bright glossy scarlet, firm and of fine flavor. Very desirable. Price 25, 50c; 100, $1.75; 1000, $12.

Early Jersey Giant (Per.) Vigorous growing plants, making a good supply of runners and new plants. Foliage vigorous, dark green and healthy. Berries produced in great abundance, very large, glossy crimson and look like the Marshall. Does best of all the extra early varieties with us. We have picked them as they run when 20 berries would heap a quart basket. A variety that cannot be too highly recommended. 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Horsey. (Per.) Introduced from Maryland by Mr. Hall who describes it as the most promising variety for canning and preserving in his section. The plants are good growers and produce their crop very early in the season. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Missionary. This is the variety so largely grown in the South for shipping North during the winter and early spring. The plants are vigorous and make many runners and new plants. The berries are large, glossy and look as if varnished. The Southern growers have a way of fixing them in the basket in tiers and they look very showy and attractive. The long pointed shape of the berries helps in fixing off the baskets. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

Superior, Excelsior, Earliest, Michel's Early, Aug. Luther, Beder Wood, all perfect flowered. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

Second Early Varieties

Senator Dunlap. (Per.) Sometimes called "Senator" but generally known as "Dunlap." The most popular strawberry in the colder sections of the United States. Plants extremely vigorous and healthy, producing many runners and new plants. When given good care, they sometimes make too many plants and should be thinned out. The berries are medium in size, dark glossy crimson and of the finest flavor. It is the ideal variety for the careless and slovenly grower as well as the farmer who has but little time to devote to his strawberry bed. If you set them out and hoe them but once, you will get some berries. In fact, too good care will sometimes not bring as good results with this variety as poor care. The secret of this is too many plants. If given good care and the plants properly thinned, it is hard to beat this variety for large fine flavored fancy berries. We can supply any quantity of this variety. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

Warfield. (Imp.) Plants very vigorous, making many runners and new plants. The berries are medium in size, dark glossy crimson, firm and fine for canning and shipping. The Dunlap and Warfield when grown side by side make a great team for growing for canning and shipping. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

Marshall. (Per.) This is the gentleman's strawberry. The plants are very large and vigorous and productive if given the higheet cultivation and plenty of fertilizer. The berries are very large, glossy and attractive. I have seen them grown when 6 heaped a quart basket. Only the most skillful and painstaking succeed with this variety which is truly the "Aristocrat" among strawberry varieties. Price, 25, $1.00; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

Saint Martin. (Per.) 25, $2.00; 100, $5; 1000, $40.00.

Premier. (Per.) This is a variety which has become very popular in many sections, notably Delaware and Maryland, during the past few years. The plants are none too vigorous growers with us here in the North. They make a moderate number of runners and new plants but the plants do not look as healthy as some, the leaves having a peculiar curl which suggests some kind of weakness. They have not wintered as well with us as some varieties. The berries are large, light colored, glossy and are produced in great quantity. All together, we are afraid to recommend this variety unqualifiedly. It has been proven beyond a doubt that Premier and Howard No. 17 are the same variety and if they are not the old Chipman under a new name, I am greatly mistaken. It must be a most excellent variety in many sections, else so many good things would not be said of it. Where there is so much smoke, you will always find some fire. Price 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

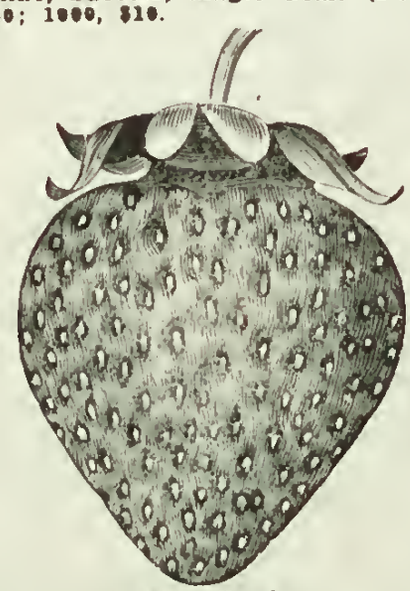
Haverland. (Imp.) Plants vigorous growers, making many new plants. Berries produced in great quantity, laying about the plants in "Heaps and Piles." Berries light colored, long, glossy, not very firm. Fine for near market where "quantity" counts. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Nick Ohmer. (Per.) A variety which has become very popular in California and other similar climates. Plants moderately vigorous. Berries medium to large, glossy and attractive. 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Abington. (Per.) Plants vigorous healthy growers. Berries very large, glossy and very attractive. Fine for fancy market. 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Klondike. (Per.) The most popular well known variety that is grown in the South, especially along the south Atlantic Coast. Plants moderately vigorous and productive. The leaf stems have a reddish cast. The berries are medium to large, glossy and attractive. Not so popular in the North where the berries are lighter in color and the plants not so productive as they are in the South. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

Penn. Prolific, Success, Magic Gem. (Per.) 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.



Senator Dunlap

Mid-Season Varieties

Oswego. (Per.) Plants vigorous growers making a moderate number of new plants each year. Foliage healthy and light green in color, glossy. Berries large to very large, dark red on side next to sun and lighter shade on under side, Wedge shaped. Very productive. Plants do well and produce abundantly on light soils and soils too poor for some varieties. This is so good a berry that is known under several names, such as Dornan, Hundred Dollar, New York, Corsican, Ryckman, Pride of Michigan. Uncle Jim Morgan's Favorite, etc. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Parson's Beauty. Plants vigorous and very productive. Berries medium to large, firm and dark red in color. It is more productive, larger and more desirable for market than Dunlap. If quantity is wanted, this is hard to surpass. The variety widely advertised as "Gibson" is the same as Parson's Beauty. 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Bubach. (Imp.) Plants very large and moderately vigorous. Berries extremely large and produced in great quantity. Rather soft fruit and light colored, but a favorite for near market where quantity counts. 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Norwood. (Per.) Plants of the Marshall type, but not the same variety. The berries are possibly the largest of any known variety grown. We have seen a photograph which showed three berries which crowded a quart basket. The flavor of the fruit and its bright glossy color is unsurpassed. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

Sharpless. (Per.) Plants vigorous, making plenty of new plants each year. Foliage light green. Moderately productive under ordinary care but increases in productiveness in proportion to care and fertilizer given. The berries are extremely large and irregular in shape when given the highest culture. The fruits are light colored and of the very finest flavor. Especially adapted for home use where high culture is given and quality appreciated. 25, 75c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

William Belt. (Per.) Fine growing large plants, light green in color. Leaves broad and leathery. Very productive, especially the second year of fruiting. Brries large, light colored, fan-shaped, irregular and coxcombed. Does best on dry soils. Flavor of fruit very fine. Rusts badly on some soils. A great favorite where it succeeds. 25, $50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Big Valley. (Per.) Of the Oswego type of berry. Plants and fruit closely resemble that variety but may be an improvement. Certainty it is one of the most desirable and profitable varieties we have for midseason. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Howard No. 17. (Per.) See description of Premier.

Late Varieties

"The Best." (Per.) This is the most satisfactory late strawberry, taking everything into consideration, that we have ever grown. The plants are of the Gandy type and undoubtedly it has blood of that variety in its veins. The runners are long and irregular in size. The plants are vigorous and healthy, unsurpassed in vigor. The leaves are healthy and leathery. The fruit is produced in great abundance, very late in the season. It is large to very large, light glossy crimson in color and very firm and attractive. The past season when strawberries from this county sold in New York City at such high prices, the "Best" brought from 55c to 70c per quart wholesale. The growers who have it are very enthusiastic in its praise. One grower harvested them at the rate of over $2,000.00 to the acre. We now have over an acre of plants of this variety alone and have plenty of plants to offer. Price of plants, 25, $1,25; 100, $3.50; 1000, $25.00.

Aroma. (Per.) This variety is possibly more largely grown, the country over than any other kind. The plants are vigorous and very productive. The berries are large, oblong, light glossy crimson and of fine flavor. Fine for home use or market. The Aroma is used for market and shipping all through the Southwest and is very popular. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Big Joe. (Per.) Very popular in many sections for growing for market. The plants are healthy and make fine rows. The berries are very large, produced in great abundance, are firm and good shippers. The bright, glossy color attracts the eye and sells the fruit readily. The variety known as Chester is practically the same as Big Joe. Price 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Ridgway. (Per.) The plants of Ridgway are the most vigorous and heavily rooted of any variety we grow. When you dig them, you are reminded of asparagus roots, they are so healthy and vigorous. Good strong plants in a variety are an indication of ability to produce a crop and in the Ridgway, this rule is no exception. The fruit is produced in great quantity and it is fine. The berries are medium to large in size, very regular in shape as if turned out in a lathe, bright glossy crimson and very attractive, looking as if varnished. One of the most desirable varieties for home use and near market. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Gandy. (Per.) The old standard variety for late market. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Big Late. (Per.) Plants vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries medium to very large, attractive, firm and fine for market. Has been tested out in this section and found very desirable. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Rewastico. (Per.) A sturdy vigorous growing plant very productive of large fine looking, firm berries, especially adapted for late market. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Lupton. (Per.) Plants are unusually strong healthy and sturdy growers, the individual runners and plants being unusually large and strong. It does not make runners and new plants as freely as

some but each plant is able to produce a fine crop of berries. The fruit is very large, attractive and very firm, possibly the firmest strawberry grown and therefore very desirable for shipping and market. It is driving out the old Gandy and other late ones in New Jersey and other places where it is largely grown. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Sample. (Imp.) Plants good growers and very productive. Berries very large, regular in shape, light colored and moderately firm. One of the very best of the old varieties for growing for market where quantity is wanted. The fruit averages unusually large and it is unsurpassed in productiveness. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Brandywine. (Per.) This kind is particular to soil, wanting a dry or sandy soil, but is not particular to location. It thrives in some places in the North and in California and Florida as well as other places where the soil is congenial. The plants are not healthy on some moist soils. The fruit is very large, dark colored, very firm and attractive when well grown. The flesh is deep red clear through the berry. Brandywine and Wm. Belt seem to do well in the same location but do not thrive in all places. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Chesapeake (Per.) This variety has enormous plants of the very finest appearance. Berries very large, regular in shape, oblong, glossy and attractive. Not as productive as some but the berries outsell all other varieties. It is to late strawberries what the Marshall is to early ones. When shipped from this county to New York City the past season, the Chesapeake sold as high as $25.00 for 1 bushel crate. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Stevens' Late Champion. (Per.) This variety is more largely grown in this county (Oswego) for shipment to New York and other cities than any other kind. The principal reason why it is grown is that it is a good shipper. A crate of them weighs less than of most any other variety and because they have less moisture in them and more calyx or hull, they weigh less. The plants are very thrifty growers and do well on either moist or dry soil and do not seem to require the attention and fertility that most other kinds require. The berries are medium to large in size, shaped irregular, coxcombed and rather ugly in appearance. The flavor is inferior. They are fairly productive and last until very late in the season. The berry is so dry that it will not spoil if left on the vines longer than others. I have known them to go for nearly a week and then be in good condition for the local markets. I

"THE BEST" STRAWBERRY

Copyrighted 1918 by L. J. FARMER

Glen Mary. (Per.) The plants of Glen Mary are very large and thrifty when grown on congenial soil. They do not do well on clay or heavy tenacious wet soils of any kind. Sandy or gravelly soils, well drained, seem most congenial for them. The berries are irregular in shape, not very attractive, having white tips, but are produced in great abundance very late in the season. It is claimed by many to be the largest and most productive late strawberry in existence. The flavor is rather poor. The Glen Mary, Brandywine and Wm. Belt all require about the same conditions. The Glen Mary is more largely used in this section for late market. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

have seen them grow and do well on soils seemingly too poor to grow white beans. I have seen enormous crops of them grown on rich moist soil when the plants were so thick it would seem impossible for them to fruit so heavily. Price, 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.

Mascot. (Per.) This is a berry of the Gandy type, the plants closely resembling that famous old variety. The berries are exceedingly large, firm and of rich dark color, very glossy and attractive. The past season (1921) it proved out to be the very latest strawberry fruited in this section. One year we picked them at the rate of 42 bushels to the acre July 12th and they sold readily at 15c per quart which was 2 to 5c per quart above

what other varieties brought. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Kellogg's Prize. (Per.) This comparatively new variety has become very popular in many sections on account of its ability to produce a crop under very unfavorable conditions. When most varieties are killed outright by frosts in blossoming time, Kellogg's Prize and other pistillates seem to be almost immune to frosts and come on and bear a good crop which always brings an unusually good price in such years. The plants of this variety are good vigorous growers and are enormously productive. The berries are very large, of good color and appearance. One of the dependable kinds it will do well to tie to. Price, 25, 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Fall bearing strawberries are a decided success. We believe in planting at least a part of your plantation to them. They have not been quite perfected yet as other strawberries have been, but they have valuable characteristics that should be considered. Like other strawberries, there is no one variety that combines all the valuable characteristics that we would like in a strawberry. Most of them run medium in size, averaging with Warfield and Dunlap, and some of them are of inferior quality. Some of their strong points that could be enumerated are the following. They fruit in the fall of the same year that they are set out. The plants blossom continuously and if one set of blossoms is frozen off in spring, another set will appear in a few weeks and we will get a crop that season just the same, although it will be later than usual; while common varieties of strawberries, if the blossoms are killed in the spring, the crop is destroyed. Some of the varieties, notably so the Progressive, are earlier to ripen in the spring than any other strawberry. They are usually more productive in the regular June fruiting season than other strawberries. The fall crop comes when strawberries are in great demand and there is an almost unlimited sale for them at good prices.

Varieties of Fall Bearing Strawberries

Progressive. (Per.) This variety is more generally grown than any other of the fall bearing sorts. The plants closely resemble Dunlap plants but of course, on account of its fall bearing propensities, are not as good plant makers as that famous variety, although they are as good plant makers as any fall fruiting kind known. They bear an enormous crop of small to medium fruits of good flavor, rather dark in color. It is not a good keeper and will not do to ship far or stand in market long, as it rapidly turns dark and deteriorates. For home consumption it is fine. As a spring fruiter, it is unsurpassed in productiveness and is the earliest berry to ripen of all; but after the first picking, the berries rapidly deteriorate in size and cannot be marketed in competition with other early varieties. It thrives further south and over a wider extent of territory than any other everbearing strawberry. Price 25, $1.00; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

Superb. (Per.) The plants of this variety are fine thrifty growers, making many new plants the first season, and sparingly after the first year. The individual old plants get to be of great proportions and if the runners do not start or are kept clipped back, the plants will bear a good crop of berries in the fall of the first year. The berries are large to very large, regular in shape as if turned out in a lathe. They are bright glossy crimson and the prettiest and most attractive fruit of all the kinds of fall bearing strawberries. The flavor in the fall as well as in the spring is inferior to most other varieties, lacking real character. In the spring, the crop of berries from the same plants is enormous and they run from small to medium and large in size. They are possibly more productive in spring than any strawberry we know, and sell well in market on account of their good appearance; but as I said before, the flavor is inferior. If the plants are hoed out thoroughly after picking the spring crop and fertilized well, they will bear another good fall crop. The Superb is a good shipper, in spring or fall, and is one of the best for market purposes. Price, 25, $1.00, 100, $3.00, 1000, $20.

Peerless. (Per.) Of the same type as Superb and claimed by some to be more productive. Price same as Superb.

Americus. (Per.) The plants of the Americus strawberry are light green in color, healthy and vigorous. They reproduce and make about the same number of new plants each year as the Bubach. The fruit is medium to very large in size, depending on the care given them and the kind of soil they are grown on. On sandy and light soils, they are rather small, but attain the largest size on rich clay. The berries are glossy and attractive, inclining to be light in color, very firm and good shippers. To attain the best results with Americus, you must use naturally rich soil and make it still richer by applications of barn manure and commercial fertilizer and give them constant cultivation and hand hoeing. One of the secrets of our success with all kinds of everbearing strawberries is that we make the ground very rich and keep the cultivator and hand hoes going continuously every week, even when the plants are in full fruiting. No other kind responds to this more thoroughly than Americus. It is our leading fall fruiting variety on account of productiveness and quality. No strawberry ever grown equals the Americus in flavor. No fall bearing strawberry surpasses it in productiveness when they get plenty of fertilizer and good care. The plants of Americus are always scarce and higher than some others. Price, 25, $1.25, 100, $4.00; 1000, $30.

Francis. The Francis is a weak growing inferior plant when first set, but with good care attains a large size. It is enormously productive in the fall of the very largest berries. Some succeed with it better than with Americus. It requires about the same care and attention as Americus. No slovenly grower should attempt to grow either kind. Very few people now try to grow the Francis on account of the weak plants and so they are scarce and high priced. Price, 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.

Duluth or Minnesota No. 1017. On account of the dry seasons, the Duluth has for practical results, surpassed almost all the other varieties of everbearing strawberries during the past two years. The plants are strong sturdy growers and load up enormously with blossoms and berries every fall. The fruit is firm and a good shipper, although not as nice in appearance as Superb. It runs about the same size as Superb. The crop of fruit in the regular spring or summer season is enormous. The flavor is better than Superb but none too good. In a wet season, the Duluth is inclined to lose its foliage by blight and mildew and is not so satisfactory, but in a dry season you cannot beat it for a cropper. Price, 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.

Basket of New Neverfail Strawberries

Winterport, Maine, Nov. 17th, 1926.
My strawberry and raspberry plants I bought of you are doing nicely.

Donald A. Laing.

The New Everbearing Strawberry—"NEVERFAIL"

We introduced this variety to the puhlic in the spring of 1919. It originated in Ohio hy the veteren strawherry expert Mr. D. J. Miller and was highly recommended to us by the late Matthew Crawford; who in his day, was considered the leading and most reliable strawherry expert. Mr. Crawford wrote me that it was the most valuahle variety he had ever tested out and he had tried them all. I procured my plants of Mr. Miller in 1918 and 1919. It is a seedling of Buhach fertilized with Superh. It resemhles Superh in hoth plant and fruit, but is much more productive than Superh, although not quite so pretty in appearance. Mr. Miller claims that it is four times as productive as Suprb. We have grown them in matted rows and we find them much more productive than Snperh. We have picked the largest berries and great quantitiee of them from plants that were entirely hidden hy runners and young plants. It hears some on the young plants which Superh does not. It hae not done as well with us the past two very dry eeasons as it did the first two seasons whioh were comparatively moist. We therefore infer that it does hest in a medium to moist season, just contrary to the Duluth. If one grows the Duluth and Neverfail, he is quite sure to hit it just right with oue or the other every year. The demand for the plants is still great after the third year of sale. We sold one party sixty thousand of them the past fall. The supply ie still limited. Price, 4 plants, $1.00; 12 for $2.00; 25 for $3.00; 100 for $10. 1000 for $90.

One plant of the "Neverfail" Strawherry photographed Oct. 11th. There were twelve Ripe Berries on it at the time

Transplanted Strawberry Plants or Strawberry Plants for Summer Planting

During tho past few years there has grown up a great demand for strawberry plants for June, July, August and September planting. How to meet this demand and supply plants in good shape fit to set out at these dates, has been a great study for us. Our plan of supplying transplanted plants at these timcs has solved the question. We get these transplantcd plants in this fashlon. In the spring, we take up strawberry plants from the rows where they grew the year before, just the same as though we werc going to set them out permanently or ship them to a customer. Instead of doing this, we heel them in or transplant them to little beds, the rows 6 to 8 inches apart, with plants about 1 inch apart in the rows. We put them into the ground as deep as they grew in the beds the ycar before and in such a way that each plant reaches the soil with its roots. In this way, we are cnabled to get about ten thousand plants on one square rod of ground space. These are watered as seems nccessary and kept growing until taken up for final transplanting to our own fields or shipped to customers. Not all kinds of soils are adapted for this transplanting or heeling in business and it requires great skill to so figure things that the plants will be in good shape to ship when wanted. We have studied this out and mastered the situation. To the man or woman who neglected to set strawberry plants in the early spring, we say that we can deliver them good plants in June, July August and Septembcr and the next spring they can pick a good crop of berries from them. Of course this is much more work for us than usual in preparing strawberry plants and we must ask an additional price. We advise using these transplanted strawberry plants any time after May 15th, and before Sept. 1st. Price of transplanted plants,—$1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1000 over and above the regular price asked in this catalogue. For instance, Early Jersey Giant plants will cost in transplanted plants, $3.00 per 100, $20.00 per 1000, Dunlaps will cost, $2.25 per 100, $15.00 per 1000.

Clinton, Iowa, 5-25-1921.
The plants and shruhs came in fine shape the 23rd. Thanks for the extras. M. D. Allen.

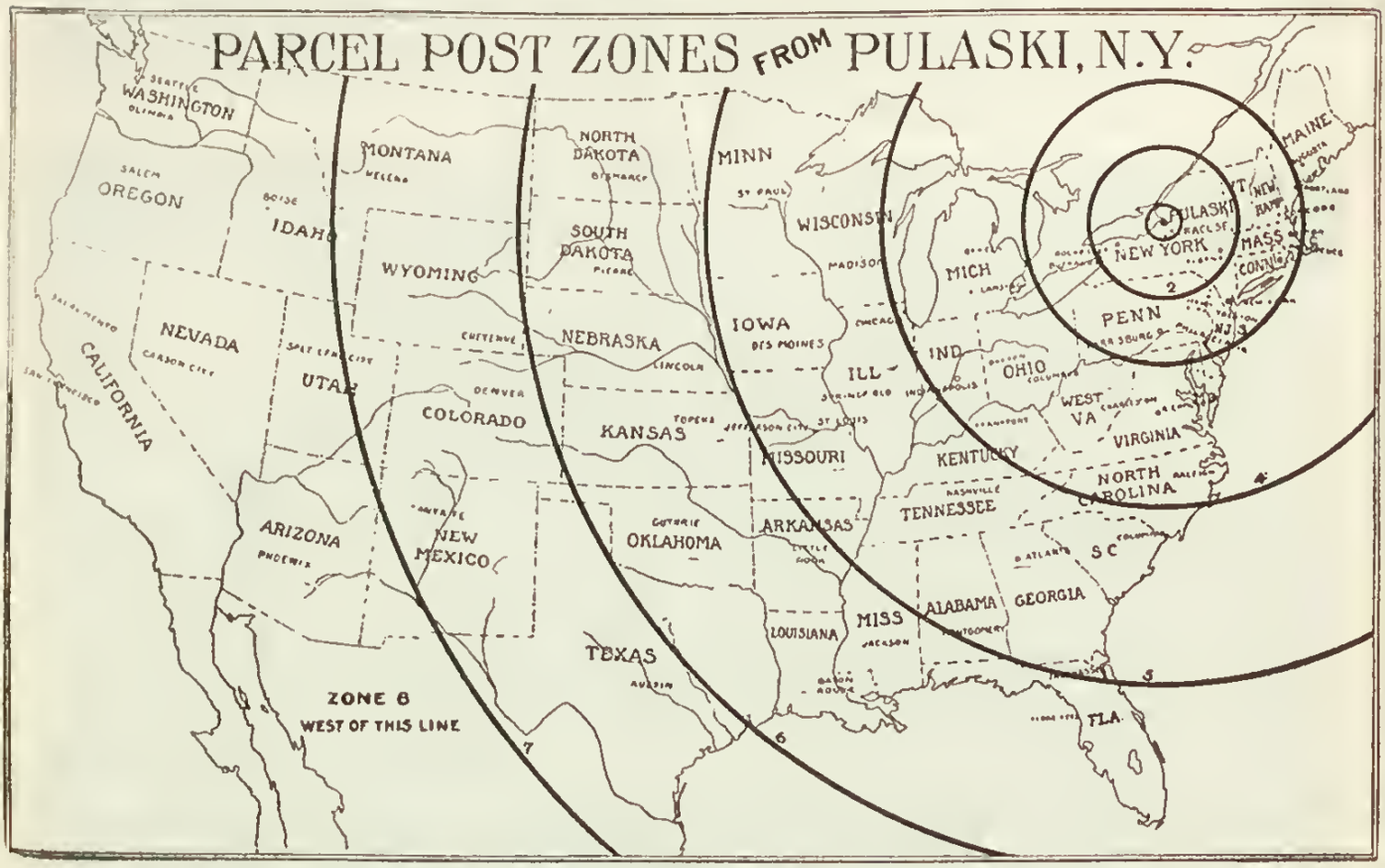
Broome County, N. Y., May 30th, 1921.
Plants came all O. K. I have them set and they are fine. All appear to he alive.
Chas. J. Vallen.

Johnson City, N. Y., 6-23-1921.
Received your ehipment the 18th. They were in fine ehape. The leaves on the apple tree were not even wilted. A. D. Brown.

Monterey, California, Dec., 1st, 1920.
I received the plants by express in due time and was well eatisfied with them.
Dora Devereaux.

Pot Grown Strawberry Plants

Many people prefer pot grown plants to any others on account of the earth on the roots, enabling the inexperienced to plant strawberry plants without loss at any season of the year. We can supply pot grown strawberry plants any growing month of the year. The months that they are usually set are July and August. If you want particular varieties or a large quantity, let us know your wants at least 30 days in advance of time wanted. Price of potted plants $3.00 per 100, $20, per 1000 in addition to price of plants priced in this catalogue. For instance, Early Jersey Giant would cost $5.00 per 100, $40.00 per 1000 and Dunlap $4.50 per 100, $30.00 per 1000. Potted plants are of great expense to produce and must be packed in strong packages for shipment or they are easily destroyed.



United States Parcel Post Rates—Fourth Class Matter

Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Garden and Poultry Supplies

Rate Table	Lb. or Frn.	Ad. Lb. or Frn.
Local rate Pulaski and Suburbs only....	5c	½c
First Zone within 50 miles of Pulaski....	5c	1c
Second Zone within 150 miles of Pulaski.	5c	1c
Third Zone within 300 miles of Pulaski.	6c	2c
Fourth Zone within 600 miles of Pulaski.	7c	4c
Fifth Zone within 1,000 miles of Pulaski.	8c	6c
Sixth Zone within 1,400 miles of Pulaski.	9c	8c
Seventh Zone within 1,800 miles of Pulaski	11c	10c
Eighth Zone all over 1,800 miles from Pulaski	12c	12c

SIZE OF PARCEL THAT CAN BE SENT BY PARCEL POST

Size of package that can be sent by Parcel Post can not be over 84 inches in length and girth combined.

The rate of postage on mailable parcels of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and plants weighing 8 oz. or less, shall be 1c for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof, regardless of distance, and on those weighing more than 8 oz. the pound rates shown in table shall apply.

WEIGHTS BY PARCEL POST

Parcels up to 70 lbs. can be sent by Parcel Post in the local, 1st, 2d and 3d zones and up to 50 lbs. in all the other zones.

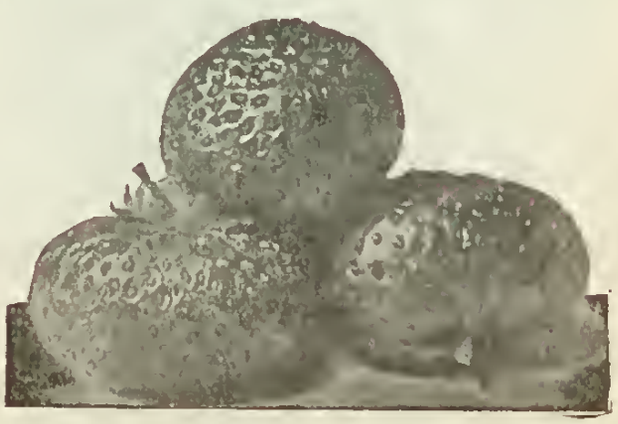
To points further than the 2nd zone on weight of over 10 lbs., the charge by freight or express is usually more economical.

Valdosta, Georgia, April 11th, 1921.
I write to you to express my appreciation to you for your berry catalogue. Are you in position to ship me a few of your dewberries, Lucretia preferred. I also want your berry book. Kindly let me know and I will send you M. O. for same.
C. W. Parker.

Cortelyou, Alabama, June 4th, 1921.
Out of the strawberry seeds you sent me I got something over 50 plants and I am well pleased with them.
Frank Roney.

North Baltimore, Ohio, Jan. 31st, 1921.
Everything I ordered from you a couple of years ago growed. Didn't lose a vine.
Mrs. Frank Lybarger.

Leominster, Mass., May 9th, 1921.
We received tho order in very good condition and fssl we have very good vines. In future anything we want in that line, we will give you the order
Miss Catherine Hillery.



Specimens of "Neverfail" Strawberry. Reduced in size.

Raspberries

While strawberries may be set any growing month of the year and get fairly good results, raspberries must be set at certain seasons or the results are not good. The best time to set them is when the plants are dormant in early spring or after Oct. 1st in the fall. If the plants have been held back, they may be set later in the spring and good results are also secured by taking up the green and growing plants and setting them out the same day, after the young canes have made a growth of 6 to 8 inches. The more cloudy and moist the day, the better will be the results. The best patch of black raspberries I ever fruited was set about June 10 with young plants that had grown up 12 to 18 inches before we transplanted them.

The more vigorous growing the variety is, the farther apart it ought to be set. Red raspberries may be set in continuous rows 5 to 6 feet apart and the plants set one to three feet apart in the rows; or they may be set 5 to 6 feet apart each way and kept closely in hills, cultivating both ways. Black and purple raspberries may be set on the same plan, but the rows for black caps should be one foot farther apart and for purple raspberries two feet farther apart, than for red raspberries. When plants are set in hills to cultivate both ways, it is a good plan to set two plants in each hill about six inches apart from each other. Raspberries need to be well tended and hoed the first year but in after years, most of the work can be done by horse and cultivator in early spring, and just after the fruit is harvested. The old canes should always be cut out and burned after fruiting.

We consider the raspberry second in importance to the strawberry. It is not so profitable, acre for acre, but many people prefer to grow them because there is not as much hand labor to them.

Red Varieties

Herbert. After fruiting the Herbert for several years, we have come to the conclusion that it is the best variety of red raspberry for us to grow. Others may have different conditions and succeed better with other varieties, but give us the Herbert. Our reasons are summarized in the following words,—The Herbert is a good thrifty grower, making nice straight tall canes. The canes appear to be entirely hardy. It originated in Canada and ought to be hardy. It is enormously productive. The berries are very large round in shape and of the very finest flavor. It is quite firm and a good shipper. The plants are almost entirely free of diseases and fruit well on the same piece from year to year. We might go on to say a lot but this is sufficient. Price of plants, 15c each, 25 for $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40. 2 yr. old transplants, 25c each, 25 for $2.50; 100. $8.00; 1000, $50.

Cuthbert. This is the old standby. The canes are very thrifty and with good care attain large size. The plants are very fruitful and hardy when kept clean of weeds, the surplus plants removed and the old canes removed after fruiting. The berries are large oblong, dark colored, very pretty and of the very highest flavor. A shortcake made of Cuthbert red raspberries is fit for a king. A good shipper and a favorite in market. The plants are almost entirely free of all diseases. Price, 10c each; 25 for $1.00; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20. 2 yr. old transplants, 20c each; 25 for $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000; $40.

St. Regis Everbearing. Plants are good growers, very thrifty and make many new plants. This variety fruits in the summer and again in the fall on the new growth. The plants are healthy and a plantation seems to improve in vigor and productiveness from year to year. This variety has been known to produce berries in the fall which sold at the rate of $800 to the acre. The best results are obtained by cutting off the canes that grew the year before and forcing a more vigorous growth of new cane. On this new cane, the berries are produced in the late summer and fall. The St. Regis berries are fine in flavor but compared to other varieties are rather small, especially in the regular summer fruiting season. Price of plants, 15c each; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $35.

Erskine Park Everbearing. Found growing by a Mr. Norman on the estate of George Westinghouse at Lee, Massachusetts. The canes are stocky growers with unusually heavy roots. The berries are not of much account in the regular fruiting season. To attain the best results, the canes that grew the year before must be removd either in the late fall after they have made their full growth or in the early spring before the growth of the new canes commences. This of course will destroy the regular summer crop and the fall crop will be produced on the young canes in late summer and fall. The Erskine Park did well for us in 1919 and 1920 but was nearly a complete failure in 1921. We suspect it was on account of the extreme dry season and the fact that we neglected cultivation somewhat and had no water to apply to help them out. We introduced and recommended the Erskine Park on the strength of the statements of two well known gentlemen, Mr. Bert Baker of eastern New York and Mr. Geo. M. Darrow of the United States Dept. of Agriculture. Mr. Baker wrote us that 100 plants of the Erskine Park produced more fruit in the fall than several acres of the St. Regis grown on the same kind of soil in the same year. Mr. Geo. M. Darrow writes us as follows, "I have seen the Erskine Park at Mr. Norman's place. It seems very hardy, having stood the winters in Eastern New York, Western Massachusetts and Southern Vermont, without injury. The berries are very large and conical in shape. In quality of fruit and quantity produced on young canes in the autumn in places where I have seen it, the Erskine Park surpasses the St. Regis or Ranere."

Mr. E. J. Norman, who discovered the Erskine Park, writes me as follows:—

Lee, Mass., Aug. 22nd, 1919.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:Yours concerning Erskine Park everbearing raspberry received. I find best treatment for fall fruit is to cut down canes after frost and to fruit on the new canes. This variety is a very heavy and continuous cropper, sending out bunches of fruit all down the canes and a very heavy feeder, likes lots of manure, and a few good waterings during July helps out. Your description in pamphlet just received is about right, but a few errors should be corrected. The berry originated at Erskine Park, the Estate of Geo. Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake etc., not a Mr. Norton. Where his name got in I don't know. Tell your customers not to expect big results until they get good strong canes. I am getting lots of berries now and expect to continue till hard frost.

Truly yours,

Edward J. Norman.

The berries of the Erskine Park are different from most raspberries. It seems to belong to a distinct new race of raspberries. There are fewer seeds than in other raspberries and the drupes that surrounded the seeds are much larger than in other raspberries. Like all raspberries that have larger drupes than usual, the berries are inclined to crumble in picking more than other raspberries, and are therefore more desirable for home use than for market, especially markets where they must be transported some distance. Price of Erskine Park plants, 25c each; 6 for $1.00; 12 for $1.50; 25 for $2.50; 100 for $8; 1000 for $50. 2 yr. transplants, 35c each; 6 for $1.50; 12 for $2.50; 25 for $3.50; 100 for $12; 1000, for $100.

LaFrance Everbearing. The LaFrance everbearing red raspberry originated in the garden of a Mr. Alias at Stamford, Conn., several years ago. It is undoubtedly a cross of two or more varieties, as several varieties of raspberries were growing in the garden at the time the new berry was discovered. It was introduced by a New York firm about three years ago at $2.00 per plant and much publicity was given it in the press. We recently spent two days in investigating the merits of the LaFrance and were offered the sale of the whole proposition, but the price was too much for the uncertainty. The LaFrance raspberry is of the same general type as the Erskine Park and I have no means of knowing at present which is superior. The people who control it claim that it is entirely hardy at Stamford and other places and much superior to Erskine Park and all other red raspberries that they have tested and they have tested several varieties. I have a letter from Mr. Darrow in which he states that the Erskine Park surpassed the LaFrance in value near Washington this year, although Erskine Park was a failure at its original home and in some other places the past season. I saw the original patch of the LaFrance

and also the largs 7 acrs patch used for propogating plants. The plants looked nice and healthy and there were numerous stems of red berries on th canes still and it was late in December when I saw it. The conditions were good. Good culturs had been given and the plants looked fine. Whethsr the Erskine Park would be as good undsr ths same conditions, I do not know. Whether the LaFrancs would decline under ordinary culture and be tender away from the influence of ths ocean and salt water is a problem. I have great confidence in the variety, however, and have purchased a quantity of ths plants which I will offer to my customers. Price, 75c per plant; $5.00 per dozen, $35 psr 100.

New Empire. The canes are moderate growers and mnst havs vsry rich soil to do their best. It is enormously productive, the most productive red raspberry for the cane space that we have ever fruitsd. The berries ars very large, hright colored and firm, making good shippers. The flavor is not equal, however, to Cuthbert or Herbert. Prios, 25c each; 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.00 25 for $3.50; 100, $12; 1000, $100.

Minnesota No .4. The canes of this variety are nice clean growers, entirely free of diseases. It is the most productive red raspberry we havs ever fruited. The berries are large, a beautifnl red, very firm and fine for market. It is not of very good flavor, but this does not hurt it for market. Price, 25c each, dozen, $2.00; 100, $10.

Ontario. Price $1.00 per plant.

June Red Raspberry. One of ths best early raspberries, hardy and enormously productive. Price, 15c each; 6 for 50c; 25, $1.50; 100, $5; 1000, $40. Transplants, 6 for $1.00; 25 for $3.00; 100, $10; 1000, $75.

Idaho Red Raspberry. Entirely hardy, enermously productive, berries very large and fine for canning. Prics, strong plants, 25c each; 25, $2.50; 100, $8.00; 1000, $75.00.

Early King. A healthy growing raspberry, very productive of fine qnality frnit. It is considered the best very early raspberry in many sectisns. Price, strong plants, 10c each; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

Miller, London, Marlboro, Perfsction. 10c each; 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

Black Varieties

PLUM FARMER. This is the most popular black cap raspberry in America. It is grown by tho acre from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receivss the highest praise. It was introduced by us about 23 years ago and evcry year that rolls arnnd adds to its popularity. At a meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association in 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at the Gsneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, read the following rsport on the Plum Farmer raspberry:

"Of all the named varieties under test at the Gsneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productivs, the berries large and good in color and qnality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It certainly should bo given a trial in all commercial plantations."

Nothing I could say would bo more effective than ths above from a disintcrested party. I consider Plum Farmer the best black cap that has evcr been introduced. It is largely grown in Oswego County, and I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growsrs so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates shipped from this county to New York City sold for over $600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a batch of plants received from Ohio, some 20 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants all these years and have never come across a variety that anywhere equals it in value. We have yet to meet the man who thinks that there is anything near its equal in the black cap line. The plants are fine growers, being mors free from diseases peculiar to black caps than other varieties. The canes aro hardy and when ripensd in the fall have a beautiful silvery hlue appearance. When loaded with fruit the plants are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is grayish-black, very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporats or ship ts distant markets. It is one of the best berriss to gather with the batter, on account of ripening up in such a short time. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Several yoars ago it was especially commended by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit more in demand than black caps, and if one has well drained soil to plant them on the returns are sure to be good. The plants of Plum Farmer that we have to sell are grown on dry gravel and are entirely frss from diseases. We know that they will grow and do better than plants from heavier soils. We helievs that they are worth double ths ordinary black cap plants to plant on most soils. Price of No. 1 tip plants, 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

Extra selected two-year plants, 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.

Black Diamond. Thrifty growing plants producing good crops of fruit some two weeks later than Plum Farmer. Berries jet black, not quite so large as Plum Farmer. Valnable. 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

Cumberland. Medium vigorous growing hush, very productive of jet black berries. Somewhat longer season than Plum Farmer. Very popular in some localities. 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

Kansas and Gregg. 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50;; 1000, $30.

The New Black Cap Raspberry, "Honey Sweet." This variety was discovered by my good friend, Mr. A. B. Katkamier, of Wayne County, New York, who lives right in the midst of the greatest raspberry growing section of the world and who onght to be conversant enough with varieties so he would know a good thing when he saw it. He writss me that one summer evening after a strennous day of labor, he stopped to rest on the way homs and

sat down on a pile of old boards which were in the shade of an old building. By chance his eye rested on a black raspberry bush which had come up from a seed probably dropped by a bird. The raspberry bush was laden with fruit jet black and very attractive in color and what was more surprising, the flavor of the fruit was exceedingly rich, sweet and refreshing. Mr. Katkamier transferred the bush to his garden, propogated it from year to year, until now he has several acres of the variety. It has always been a favorite in the market as well as on the home table of Mr. Katkamier and his neighbors. The berry, however, was never named until the past summer. Loads of them were taken to the public market in Rochester, where they sold for the highest prices. One morning a Russion Jew huckster who had previously had a few crates of these berries askod Mr. Katkamier if he had any more of those Honey Sweet berries. This immediately suggested a name for the new berry and Mr. Katkamier has since called it the "Honey Sweet." The originator thinks that it is a seedling of the Gregg and Plum Farmer, as both of these varieties were grown in that locality for several years previous to the finding of the Honey Sweet. It is a jet black berry and not grayish black like the Gregg and Plum Farmer. Mr. Katkamier considers it superior to the Plum Farmer, aud if it is, it is certainly a valuable find. The Honey Sweet Black Raspberry is now being thoroughly tested in many sections of the country. Wherever I have seen it, the plants do not show the unusual vigor of the Plum Farmer variety, but it is a sweeter berry even than the Plum Farmer, which is good enough. It certainly is a distinct new variety. The berries are large, produced in great abundance and of the finest flavor. Prices of plants, our own growing, 5 plants, $1.00; 12, $1.50; 25, $2.50; 100, $8.00; 1000, $50.00. Transplants, 6 for $1.50; 25 for $3.50; 100, $10.00.

Winfield. This is a very healthy grower, prodncing an enormous crop of the largest sized fruits, not so seedy as most black raspberries. The plants are clean growers and unusually healthy. A good companion for Plum Farmer.15c each; 6 for 75c; 25, $2.00; 100, $6.00.

Dark Red or Purple Varieties

Colnmbian. This variety was originated hy Joseph T. Thompson of Oneida, N. Y., years ago. It has been told that Mr. Thompson made $30,000 from the salo of the plants and I know that every nurseryman or fruit grower who has ever handled it has done well with it. I procured a few plants when it was first introduced and have had it growing ever since. It is one of the most valuable berries ever sent out and I consider it the most practical raspberry for the average farmer to grow that I know of. The canes do not incumber the ground like Cuthbert, it is much easlor to grow and with ordinary care will yield five timcs as much fruit. When properly canned they taste nearly as good as the Cuthbert. The canes are prodigious growers, sometimes attaining a dismeter of over one inch. They will sometimes winterkill when they make such a great growth, hut even if they do, new canes will start from the roots and bear a good orop of fruit, so you can hardly miss a crop of fruit even if the canes de winterkill. But they will not winterkill in an ordinary season. The yield of fruit is simply enormous. The berries are very large and of unusually fine flavor for a purple raspberry. It new sells in the Syracuse markets for as muoh or more per quart than black caps and is much more productive. 10o each; 25 for $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1,000, $35.00.

Transplanted plants, 2 yrs old, 15c each 25, $3.50; 100, $8.00; 1000, $60.00

Royal Purple. The Royal Purple Raspberry has all the desirable qualities of the Columbian and more. It continues in fruit for at least two weeks after Columbian is done, the canes are entirely hardy and the fruit is firmer than the Colnmbian, so firm that they can be shipped long distances safely in quart baskets, which is saying a good deal for any raspberry. The plants of Royal Purple are not nearly so rampant growers as the Columbian but resemble black caps in appearance and size. The canes are almost entirely thornless ex-

cept near the roots. Pickers can go among the bushes of Royal Purple without tearing their clothes off. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne 21 successive large crops of fruit. A plantation of Royal Purple in full fruit is a sight to behold. On account of its lateness to ripen, the Royal Purple often brings 2 cents per quart more than the Columbian. It will stand a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees below zero without injury. It is enormously productive, the berries are extremely large and can be picked easily, much more so than Columbian. This variety originated with an old nurseryman in Indiana and we paid him $1,000 in cash to control the sale of the plants. We have now a fine lot of plants and offer them at reduced prices. The Royal Purple plants are not as large as Columbian, but have the greatest vitality and nearly every one will grow.

Purple raspberries are more vigorous and productive than either reds or blacks and will succeed in unfavorable locations when reds and blacks fail. For this reason they are recommended for the average planter. The Royal Purple is the greatest advance yet made in purple raspberries. It is dry, hard and firm, does not crumble and can be picked before fully ripened, as it comes off the stem easily. Being easy to pick, the tendency is to gather them before fully ripe and they do not have that sickly dull ashen color that purple raspberries usually have. It was no trouble for us to get 35c per quart for our crop of Royal Purples last year. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is its lateness. The Columbians were in their prime July 23rd last year, while the Royal Purples did not get at their best until over a week later and were still making good pickings August 20th on last year's growth.

ROYAL PURPLES PRODUCE 5,000 QUARTS PER ACRE

In 1915 Mr. Allen Coop of this county had an acre of the Royal Purple in fruiting. During the fruiting season there was a very heavy wind storm which blew off quite a quantity of the berries, yet in spite of this, Mr. Coop harvested (5,000) five thousand quarts which sold at wholesale for 10c per quart, realizing $500.00 for the acre of berries. These berries passed through several hands before the consumer finally got them and we presume that Mr. Coop could have realized $750.00 from his acre of Royal Purples, had he been able to market them direct to the consumer. The Royal Purple is unquestionably one of the most profitable raspberries now before the public. As a canning berry it is unsurpassed. It will stand shipping better than any raspberry we know. It is one of many good things I have brought to the attention of the public.

Strong Tip Plants: 20c each; 6 for $1.00; 25, $2.50; 100, $7.50; 1000, $60.

2 yr. transplants, 25c each; 6 for $1.50; 12, $2.50; 25, $3.50; 100, $12.00; 1000, $100.

Blackberries

The Culture of Blackberries is bound to receive more attention from fruit growers of the future, or the fruit will disappear from our markets. When I began fruit culture 39 years ago, the wild blackberries of the fields held full sway and it was unprofitable to try to compete with them by growing cultivated varieties. Now things are entirely changed about. The old slashes and stump patches are nearly all cleared off and we find very few wild blackberies. At the same time, there are very few who are raising cultivated ones. I believe that there is nothing a fruit grower can engage in with more certainty of profitable results than the culture of blackberries, provided he has the right soil and conditions. The market is already created; all one has to do is to grow the fruit and supply that market. The culture is very similar to that of raspberries. I think the continuous row is the best method, putting the rows about 8 feet apart and the plants from one to three feet apart in the row. Give clean culture the first year, keep all suckers down by cutting them off, except those in the hills or narrow row. When the canes spread so as to be unmanageable any other way, use the sythe to trim up and narrow the row. Mulch and shallow cultivation helps to carry the fruit to full maturity. It takes about 2000 plants to set an acre. They may be set in late fall or in spring. The blackberry plant is very hardy and can be set in a wider range of time than raspberry plants and is not generally hard to make live.

Varieties

Snyder. This is the standard early blackberry for the North country. The canes are of a dark reddish tint, grow upright, are healthy, hardy and very productive. The canes are abundantly able to hold up the immense crops of fruit. The berries are medium to large in size, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when fully ripened. When picked before fully ripe, they are quite tart and are fine for pies and canning. It is so hardy that it often bears full crops when wild blackberry plants are killed to the ground. The Snyder is to blackberries what the Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries and the Dunlap to strawberries, the most universally grown. Price, 10c each; 25 for $1.25; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

Eldorado. The canes of this variety are not upright in growth but grow in a half reclining position, but do not sprawl on the ground like dewberries. The wood is not red but grayish black. The canes are healthy, hardy and enormously productive. It succeeds over a wider range of territory than most any other blackberry and the plants are in great demand. The berries are oblong, black and glossy and sell well in market. It is sweet and of the very finest flavor for eating fresh or preserving. Price, 15c each; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000. $40. Transplants, 25c each; 25, $3.00; 100, $10; 1000, $75.

Taylor. Later than the Snyder and almost as hardy, about the same hardiness as Eldorado. The plants are very productive, the canes being of a yellowish green tint. The berries are larger than Snyder, long in shape and of the very highest quality, sweet and delicious. It is fully as sweet as the sweetest wild blackberries. Price 15c each; 25, $1.25; 100, $4; 1000, $35.

New Blackberry, "The Albro." ;This new blackberry originated by a Mr. Albro of Cortland County, N. Y. it has been thoroughly tested out by Mr. Albro and found to be more hardy, more productive and better in every way than the old Snyder. The canes endure the winter perfectly and are alive to the tips when spring comes, the end bud always [illegible] on each cane. The berries are very large, much larger than the Snyder and of the same general shape. The flavor is excellent. Mr. Albro has tested a number of blackberris including the Snyder and the new Albro is the hardiest of them all, producing crops when Snyder and others, including wild berries, fail on account of winterkilling. We have had the Albro on test for two years at our place and our experience confirms that of the originator. The plants are extremely scarce at present, but we believe as soon as its merits are well known and the supply will warrant, these plants will be set more freely than any other kind in the colder sections of the United States. Price of well dug plants with long cross roots, $1.00 each: dozen, $10.

Watt. Canes are exceedingly vigorous, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. They bear enormous crops of the very largest berries, sweet and delicious. I believe this is the largest blackberry grown. The berry is round, black and attractive. Canes almost as hardy as Snyder. Price, 25c each; 25 for $3.00; 100, $10; 1000, $75.

Blowers. Not entirely hardy in Northern New York, but in the latitude of Philadelphia is the ideal blackberry. Enormously productive of large round berries, very firm and attractive. Canes rampant growers. It has been grown 14 feet high and single bushes have produced 3694 berries. Price. 20c each; 25, $2.50; 100, $8.00; 1000, $60.

Ward. A new variety from New Jersey, an improvement over the old Kittatimey. 15c each; 25, $1.50. 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.

Early Harbest. The most popular blackberry in the South, where it is exceedingly profitable to grow. Not hardy in New York State. 10c each; 25. $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $35.

Johnson. A new variety hailing from the South where it is very popular. Price 15c each; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00.

Rathburn. This variety has a reclining cane, almost like a dewberry. The canes are very vigorous growers but are not hardy in New York State. The berries are very large and attractive, fully as large as dewberries. Adapted for mild climates. such as south of Philadelphia, Pa. 10c each; 25, $1.25; 100. $3.50; 1000, $30.

Lucretia Dewberry. A trailing or running blackberry. The canes must be trained on trellises or tied to stakes like grape vines. The fruit is very large, looks like blackberries but is much larger. It ripens very early, shortly after strawberries and is much in demand in market. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops and are very profitable for market. The flavor is not as rich as regular blackberries, but they are more salable, because larger and more attractive. Price, 10c each; 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30. 2 yr. transplants, 15c each; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.

Loganberry. A cross between the red raspberry and the blackberry. It has the shape of blackberries, but is red like some red raspberries. The plants are strong vigorous growers and very productive. Not hardy in the North but in California and other places on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere where the climate is not too severe or else tempered by water, they are a great success. They do fine in England. If grown in the North, they may be protected with mulch the first winter and afterwards it is necessary to bend the canes over and cover well with earth for the winter. Price, tips, 25c each; 25, $5.00; 100, $20. Transplants, 50c each; 25, $10; 100, $30.

Giant Himalaya Berry. Like the Loganberry, the Himalaya berry is not hardy in New York State. This plant is the most rampant grower of any berry plant we have ever seen, making at least 30 feet of cane in one season. On the Pacific coast, it will grow to spread over the entire gable end of a house and produce a bushel of fruit or more. One of my customers has hit on a novel use for the Himalaya. He orders plants of us which he uses to make a barrage or thorny hedge to keep thieves from his good fruit. It certainly will do this, it is the thorniest and worst bush to get in contact with that I have ever seen. It might be used in place of barbed wire for war purposes. Build a hedge of this in front of your fruit garden and your fruit will not be molested unless the marauders pay dear for it. Price, 25c each; 25 for $2.50; 100, $8.00.

FRUITING BRANCH OF THE NEW "ALBRO" BLACKBERRY

Media, Ill., June 6th, 1921.
We desire to set several hundred and perhaps thousand raspberries. What varieties are best suited for central Illinois? The 250 which we got from you this spring are fine.
E. G. Lewis.

Hartford, Conn., May 25th, 1921.
The raspberry plants ordered early by Chas. Seymour came through all right (Royal Purple and Erskine Park) and are growing fine.
J. Frank Steele.

Presque Isle, Maine, April 28th, 1921.
I received the strawberry plants in good condition.
Mrs. C. A. Wallace.

Denver, Colorado, 5-23-1921.
The Neverfail plants received some few days past, all in splendid condition. They are the freshest and most vigorous plants we have ever received from any firm. Thank you for same and your promptness in filling the order.
C. W. Torbert.

Boonville, N. Y., May 19th, 1921.
Received the plants O. K. and nearly all of them are living.
Frank Terwilliger.

Kendrick, Idaho, March 28th, 1921.
We received the plants you sent us a few days ago in perfect condition and fine plants. We are certainly pleased with them.
Mrs. J. L. Johnson.

Currants

The Currant requires a very moist, rich soil with a tenacious subsoil in order to do its best. They will not thrive equally well on leachy sand or gravel. The plants should be set in rows about five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in rows. They must be kept clean of weeds and annually fertilized. Nothing is better than a forkful of rich manure placed about each plant late in the fall every year wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are also good. In trimming, it is better to remove part of the branches when the bush gets crowded, and cut back any branches that have made an excessive growth. Just before the fruiting season, the plants should be mulched with coarse hay, or buckwheat may be sown between the rows and allowed to be tramped down by the pickers. After picking, the ground between the rows should be turned over with a one-horse plow and clean cultivation given for the balance of the season. In the spring the ground should be thoroughly cultivated and the process kept up to within a short time before the fruit begins to ripen. The worms may be destroyed by any poison such as Hellebore, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead diluted with water.

Varieties

Wilder. A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern growing sections. It is very hardy, productive and the berries are large. This variety is possibly more largely grown than any other kind in cultivation. It was highly recommended by that great currant authority, the late S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y. No one can go astray by planting largely to Wilder Currant. Price, 2 yr. plants, 30c each; 12 for $3.00; 25 for $5.00; 100 for $17.50; 1000, $150.

Extra Sized Fruiting Plants. We have several thousand extra sized fruiting size plants of the Wilder Currant, four and five years old which we will sell at 50c each; $5.00 per dozen; $35 per 100. These if set early in spring or late in the fall will produce a full crop of fruit the following fruiting season, if in fall, the next spring; if in spring, in a few weeks.

White Grape. The best variety for fresh table use, as it is sweet and palatable. Plants healthy and very productive, the most popular white variety. Price same as Wilder.

Fay's Prolific. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers but not as upright a grower as Wilder. Price same as Wilder.

Red Cross. A comparatively new variety originated by the late Jacob Moore of Brighton, N. Y., Very vigorous bush and productive. Berries large, beautiful and preferred to Fay's Prolific by some. Price same as Wilder.

Perfection Currant. A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is very productive, extremely large, larger than any other and picks easily. It is a seedling from a cross of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it exceeds the Fay. Probably the most popular currant now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. Price, 40c each; 12 for $4.00; 100 for $30.

Diploma. A fine large currant originated by the late Jacob Moore. It is considered superior to all others by many prominent currant growers. The plants are very healthy and productive, the fruit very large, attractive and easily picked. Price same as Perfection.

NOTE. We no longer propogate and offer Black Currant plants for sale, as it is against the rules of the Conservation Commission of the State of New York as well as the laws of the state, on account of the White Pine Blister Rust. We are also prohibited by the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington from shipping currant or gooseberry plants into states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, The Dakotas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington. So please do not order currants or gooseberry plants of any kind unless you allow us to ship them from some point on the Pacific Coast. There are also some eastern states that are quarantined against shipments of currant and gooseberry plants from New York and other states.

Pleasant Hill, Ill., 4-18-21.
Plants and potatoes just arrived in good condition.
W. H. Bacue.

Coldwater, Ontario, Can., May 25th, 1921.
Enclosed please find 38 cents for postage on strawberry plants. They arrived in good condition and are all living but three. I certainly will recommend you as my dealings with you have been satisfactory.
L. C. Eplett.

Perfection Currant

Kane, Pa., 6-12-21.
Wish to advise you that Plum Farmer, Neverfail and Sage shipped me to replace what I lost from order of March 16th, arrived in fine shape. Please accept my thanks. Will speak a good word for you wherevor possible. Horace A. Good.

Greeley, Colorado, May 3rd, 1921.
I received my order of strawberry plants. They looked fine. Mrs. W. M. Reno.

East LeRoy, Michigan, May 25th, 1921.
I sent to you for the Fendal and Greenville strawberry plants and they was sure the biggest berries I ever raised. I also sent for some Progressive the same time but they didn't grow so big until this spring. They are looking very fine. As we had a very hard frost and lost most of our other kinds, I would like to set more of the everbearing.
Ernest Wiehl.

Grand Rapids, Minn., May 18th, 1921.
The package of "Neverfail" plants came through all O. K. Thanks for the same.
M. A. Wardell.

Gooseberries

A fruit that is growing in favor in this country especially in demand among our foreign population. The fruit can be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending upon the taste. Many people like ripe gooseberries to eat fresh.

Gooseberries require much the same care as currants, and their habits are very similar. They will begin fruiting the second year and continue to bear good crops so long as good cultivation is given. Worms will eat off the foliage and render them unfruitful unless care is taken to destroy them before they do much damage. Use Paris Green or Hellebore. To prevent gooseberry blight, spray with Bordeaux mixture or Lime and Sulphur.

The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized each year.

Varieties

The Carrie Gooseberry. This new variety of pure American origin, comes from the State of Minnesota, where it has made itself very popular. We have had it growing for several years and have never known it to be affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. When ripe the fruit is a deep maroon red in color, smooth, attractive, and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are fully known, it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry near equals it in value for planting for home use or near markets. It is not as large as Josselyn but larger than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price, 50c each; 6 for $2.50; 12 for $4.50; 25 for $8.00; 100, $30.

Carrie Gooseberry

Lewis County, N. Y., June 21st, 1921.
I received the eggs which I wrote you about. They were all in good condition.
Mrs. John Roats.

Chrisney, Indiana, April 23rd, 1921.
I received the 400 everbearing strawberry plants and have finished their first cultivation, with a 95 per cent stand, which I think is a fair stand.
G. G. Lockyear.

Oswego, N. Y., May 28th, 1921.
The dozen berry plants came all fine. They will fill out my row nicely. L. J. Farmer does as he says he will.
Lawrence C. Hilbert.

Leon W. Perkins,
Penobscot, Maine, May 19th, 1921.
I wish to say my strawberry plants are fine. My peonies are also fine roots.

Franklin County, N. Y., May 26th, 1921.
I shall want a good bunch of your nursery stock for my customers. Think your stock is far ahead in quality of the company I have been selling for.
Richard Yando.

A leading grower of Minnesota writes of it as follows: "I feel that I cannot be too strong in the praise of this wonderful new gooseberry. I have tried it out to my own satisfaction and find it everything that is claimed by the originator. The plants are of the upright nature and grow very fast, coming into bearing the year after setting, which has not occurred in my experience in any other variety. My plants raised fruit enough the second year, after setting, to more than pay for them. They seem to be immune from disease, as I have them near other varieties with mildew, but the Carrie has never mildewed with me yet. They are practically thornless." Another leading nurseryman writes: "Special attention is called to the Carrie Gooseberry, which we believe, all things considered, is one of the best varieties for northern culture that has ever been put on the market. It is vigorous, hardy, and very productive. It has a very thin skin and yet is firm and a good shipper. Free from mildew entirely. Far more prolific and successful in this section than other varieties."

Houghton. A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. Fine for home use, 25c each; dozen, $2.50; 100, $20.

NOTE. We have several thousand plants of the Houghton gooseberry which are four and five years old, large, thrifty and nice. If set in early spring, they will bear a good crop of berries the same year. If set in the fall, after Oct. 1st, they will bear a full crop of fruit the following summer. We will sell these plants at 50c each, $5.00 per 12, $35 per 100.

Downing. This is a very popular variety. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 35c each, dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.

Josselyn. A very large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are hardy, vigorous, and productive. The fruit is pale red, smooth, and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very valuable. 35c each; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.

Chautauqua. 50c each; dozen, $3.00; 100, $35.

Poorman Gooseberry. This new variety of gooseberry is highly recommended by the officials of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. They claim it the best paying and most valuable gooseberry for growing for market that they have ever tested out. We have them growing but have not yet fruited it. Price, 50c per plant; $5.00 per dozen.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 13th, 1921
Three years ago I bought two everbearing strawberry plants of you, paying $1.00 per plant. The next year I had 14 plants and last year I had 60 plants. Now I have a bed of 75 plants. They bore berries and they were the nicest looking and best flavored berry I ever saw or tasted.
D. J. Shields.

Niagara County, N. Y., May 23rd, 1921.
The raspberry plants and potatoes were fine.
E. Fitzgerald.

Forestport, N. Y., May 2nd, 1921.
I received my order a couple of weeks ago. The two pear and Duchess of Oldenburgh apples are fine, also the raspberries. Next spring will place another order with you.
F. D. Bellinger.

Derby, Conn., June 1st, 1921.
Please send yellow rambler. Rest of the order received in fine condition.
Jerome B. Secor.

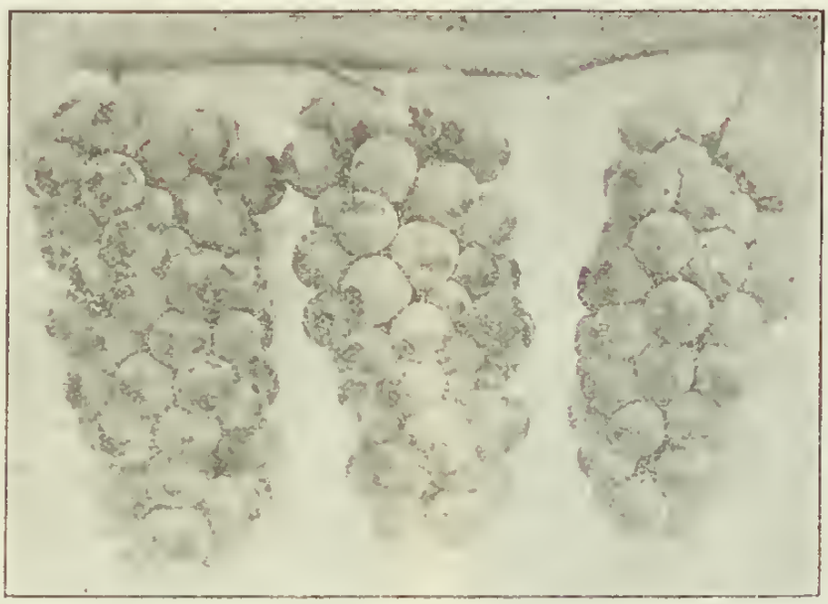
Syracuse, N. Y., June 6th, 1921.
The two shrubs received are O. K.
G. M. Newman.

Chicopee, Mass., May 16th, 1921.
Your fine plants received O. K.
John H. Holmes.

Grapes

The grape requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences and to cover unsightly objects. The earlier and hardier kinds will ripen in most any location and every farmer and house-owner should have a generous supply for home use. The varieties that we list below are adapted for the Northern States. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with about six inches of mellow soil. Keep the ground about them clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.

Pruning—The most important point about grapes in the pruning. When the vines are set, they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. Every year in November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in the spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed by the winter, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall or spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed. Prices given are for 2 year old vines. We can supply vines of any variety in cultivation at lowest prices.



Choice Bunches of the Delaware Grape

Varieties

The Bells. This comparatively new variety originated in Illinois, where it has proven a great success. It is supposed to be a seedling of the Concord and Catskill. The vines are very vigorous, more so than either of its parents. The originator has measured leaves that were a foot in diameter. The fruit is similar in color to Vergennes, has a skin about the consistency of Concord, with a more compact and shorter bunch than Concord and less shouldered. This grape has been tested for many years before being offered to the public and we are convinced that it is a very valuable variety. We have eaten the fruit several times and are delighted with it. The vines are very productive and hardy. The bunches are above medium size as well as the berries. Color pale red, flavor delightful, ripens very early. $1.00 each, $10 per 12.

The New Black Grape "HUBBARD"

Quality sweet and delicious having that fine and pleasant flavor approaching the European or Vinifera Grapes. Seeds few and small which separate freely from the tender pulp. Skin thin and firm. Berries and bunch large and uniform. Ripens about ten days earlier than Concord.

We have investigated many new grapes in the past ten years and found no other grape with so many excellent points.

The Hubbard Grape being of better quality, a better shipper better size, healthy foliage, a strong grower and earlier ripening makes it a more desirable grape to plant than either Concord or Niagara. $1.50 each, 12 for $15.

Concord. The grape for the millions. Vine strong healthy grower and very productive. Bunch large, shouldered. Berries large, jet black and of excellent flavor. Good keeper. Used for grape juice and all purposes. 25c each; 12 for $2.50.

Niagara. The most popular white grape in America. Bunch large, berries large and of an agreeable pleasant flavor. Enormously productive. 50c each, $5.00 per 12.

Worden. Vine moderate grower, very hardy and productive. Grapes very large, thin skin, very fine flavor, blue black in color and fine for home use or nearby market. One of the earliest; ripening about 10 days before Concord. 50c each, $5.00 per 12.

Green Mountain. Vine a thrifty, healthy grower, producing an immense crop of medium sized berries borne on medium sized bunches. The color is a rich yellowish white. The flavor is sweet and delicious. About the earliest grape to ripen here. $1.00 each, 12, $10.

Catawba. One of the longest keeping grapes in cultivation. Ripens late and can be kept in good condition a long time. Flavor sprightly and attractive. The bunch and berry is medium in size and red in color. 50c each, $5.00 per 12.

Campbell's Early. A vine of the Concord type. Bunch and berry black and similar to Concord. It is very healthy, productive of good flavor and the berries hang on the vine for a long time without shelling. It ripens earlier than Concord and is adapted for cold climates. 50c each, $5.00 for 12.

Delaware. Vine moderately healthy and vigorous. Bunch small, but compact, berries small to medium in size, red in color and of excellent flavor. 50c each, $5.00 per 12.

Agawam, Brighton, Diamond, Lindley, Moore's Early, Pocklington, Vergennes, Salem, Empire

State, Elvira, Wyoming Red, Wilder, 50c each;; $5.00 per 12.
Clinton, Ives, 15c each; $1.50 per 12.

Beta. An extremely hardy grape. It will grow and produce immense crops in exposed Northern sections where other varieties of grapes freeze to the ground. Especially adapted for the Northwestern and Canada. 50c each; $5.00 per 12.

Lucile. The coming red market grape. The Lucile ripens between Moore's Early aand Worden, just in time to pack with Diamond and Worden, an excellent trio of our National Colors—Red, White and Blue. The Lucile is sweet and in quality compares favorably with that of Wyoming Red, which it also resembles in color. But its crowning glory is the size and compactness of its clusters which resemble those of Diamond and Pocklington, but even larger. While it is an excellent market grape anywhere, it is indispensible at the extreme North where only early and extra hardy varieties succeed. The Lucile yields as much or more than Concord, Niagara or any other well known market grape. Hardy and healthy as any grape and much more so than Niagara. A strong robust grower and ripens its wood to the tip under a load of fruit, under which the Niagara would not ripen one half. The Lucile never drops its berries, but where the season is long enough, it gradually dries up into raisins on the vines. 50c each; $5.00 per 12.

Eaton, 50c each, $5.00 per 12; Woodruff Red, 50c each, $5.00 per 12.

Fruit Trees

The varieties of fruit trees we offer below are such as can he particularly recommended, and are best adapted to the climate of New York. Any variety desired and not listed, we can generally supply.

Apple Trees

The Oswego Apple. This new apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine, some 17 years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted the attention of Mr. Tryon. This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy and in addition has a beautiful clear red color, the most beautiful apple I have ever seen. The trees are healthy, clean growers and can hardly be distinguished from the Spy, they are so near like it in growth. The original tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since it was discovered and therefore can be truthfully called an annual bearer.

A Plate of the Oswego Apple

The fruit of the Oswego Apple averages about the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful deep clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to believe it a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has a flavor suggesting a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The season is about the same as Spy but they are longer keepers. The fruit is of exceptionally fine appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attracts the greatest attention. We have shown them at meetings of the Western New York Horticultural Society and of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and everybody is enthusiastic for their future. We offer a fine lot of two and three-year-old trees for sale this spring at the following prices. Some of the smaller trees can be cut back so as to go by parcel post. **First size trees, 4 to 5 feet, $1.50 each; $15.00 per 12. Baby trees, 50c each; $5.00 per dozen; $35.00 per 100. Medium size, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; $7.50 per 12; $50.00 per 100. Scions for grafting 50c per 12; $3.00 per 100.**

Office of the Rural New Yorker.
New York, N. Y., April 5, 1919.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:—I received your letter and also the sample of the Oswego apple. Several have sampled this carefully and we all regard it as an excellent apple, living up to what you say about it as an equal to the Northern Spy in everything except color. To my taste it has a better flavor than the Spy, and certainly from this sample, I regard this as an excellent apple and a decided acquisition. I assume that it is hardy enough to stand the Northern winters, and if that is so, I think it ought to have a very good chance in the North, where the Baldwin was so badly killed last year. Many of the Northern growers are looking about for a new variety to take the place of the Baldwin. Many of them are talking about Senator and Oliver and they have a good reputation. This one of yours, however, seems to me better and I think surely from the sample, it would work in well throughout the north.

Yours truly,
H. W. COLLINGWOOD.

Commenting on the above unsolicited letter from Mr. Collingwood, I wish to say that the Oswego is entirely hardy in Northern New York. You cannot tell the growth of tree from Northern Spy. The apples appear to be very similar except that the Oswego has a beautiful clear red color, while the Spy, as we all know, is streaked and not so pretty as the Oswego. L. J. FARMER.

Standard Varieties of Apples

Summer Apples. Early strawberry, Early Chenango Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Red Astrnchan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent.

Autumu Apples. Duchese of Oldenburg, Fameuse (Snow), Gravenstein, Wealthy, Pound or Pumpkin Sweet.

Winter Apples. Baldwin, N. W. Greening, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, Tomp. Co. King, Northern Spy, Tolman Sweet, Jonathan, Golden Russett, Spitzenburgh, Smokehouse, Rawles Janet, Huntsman, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Winter Strawberry, Stayman's Winesap, McIntosh Red, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Winter Banana, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Ingraham, York Imperial.

Crab Apples. Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney's Martha. Florence.

Price of Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr. No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, $1.00 each; $10 per 12; $80 per 100.

Extra large transplanted trees, $1.25 each; $12.50 per 12; $100 per 100.

We have an extra supply of Baldwin and Northern Spy. Other nurserymen are charging more for these two varieties, but we will make the price the same. Write for special prices on large lots of Apple Trees.

Bargains in Apple Trees

The supply of full size, first class fruit trees was never so limited as it is today. Some nurserymen who advertise to the millionaire trade and others who sell through traveling salesmen, are asking as high as $2.50 each for first class, 5 to 7 feet, apple trees. We have several thousands of apple trees which are nice trees with just as good roots as our larger trees that we will sell at a great reduction. In most cases these will make just as good orchard trees and will fruit just as soon as larger trees. The one year whips and medium sized trees are often preferred by many planters. The varieties run mainly to Northern Spy, Baldwin and a general assortment of varieties. Prices of whips and branched trees, 4 to 5 feet high, 75c each; doz., $7.50; 100, $60. Whips and branched trees, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; dozen, $5.00; 100, $40.

Standard Pears

Summer Varieties. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Wilder.

Autumn Varieties. Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchess, D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

Winter Varieties. Lawrence, Kieffer, Winter Nellis.

Price of Pear Trees, 2 to 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, $1.50; $15.00 per dozen.

Plums

European Varieties. Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Fallenburg (French or Italian Prune), Grand Duke, Pond's Seedling, Geuil, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Dameon, Red Egg, Purple Egg, Shipper's Pride, Yellow Egg, York State Prune.

Japanese Varieties. Abundance, Burbank, Climax, October Purple, Sultana, Red June, Satsuma, Wickson. Prices, No. 1, 2 year old, 5 to 7 feet, $1.50 each; dozen, $15.

Cherries

Sour Varieties. Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello. Prices, 4 to 5 feet, 2 and 3 years old, $1.50 each; dozen, $15.

Sweet Varieties. Bing, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigareau, Schmidt's Bigareau, Windsor. Prices, 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, $1.50 each; dozen, $15.

Quinces

Varieties. Bourgeat, Rea's Mammoth, Meech's Prolific, Orange or Apple Quince, Champion. Price, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, $1.50 each; dozen, $15.

Peaches

Varieties of Peaches. New Prolific, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Niagara, Rochester, Greensboro, Crosby, Carman, Matthews Beauty, Salway, Chair's Choice, Niagera, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Globe, McKay's Late, Wheatland, Hale, Mountain Rose, Champion. Prices, 1 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, 75c each; $7.50 per 12.

Apricots

English Varieties. Harris, Moorpark.

Russian Varieties. Alexander, J. L. Budd.

Prices, 2 years No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; dozen, $10.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivalling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus nearly as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS—The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring, as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large 3-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

PRICE OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira, and Giant Argenteuil at 25 for 75c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $12.00.

EXTRA HEAVY ROOTS—We have about 20,000 roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 25 for $1.00; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $20.00. We can supply 1-year-old roots at 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pie plant is not only palatable but is healthful tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long hard winter. The roots are very hardy, and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We should plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a forkful of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large, tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk with little leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years they will do better if taken up and divided and reset.

LINNAEUS. Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use. **15c each; $1.50 per dozen; $10.00 per 100.**

VICTORIA. Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. **20c each; dozen, $1.50; $12.00 per 100.**

RHUBARB FOR FORCING. Extra large roots for winter forcing. **25c each; dozen, $2.50; 100, $15.00.**

Waynesboro, Pa., April 5th, 1921.

We received the asparagus roots in good condition.

A. Hauptman.

Horseradish Roots

NEW VARIETY MALINER KREN—A new variety discovered by United States Agricultural Explorer, David Fairchilds, in Bohemia about ten years ago. Cuttings from this Horse Radish planted in April will produce fine large roots for grating the following October; and if left in the ground until spring will grow to enormous size. It is white as snow and free from disease. Yields of four tons to the acre have been recorded. Grows on any kind of soil and will stand dry weather as well as potatoes. In planting Horse Radish, fit the soil same as for strawberries, and plant the cuttings point downwards, with the top of the cutting about one inch below the surface of tho soil. Set about 1 by 4 feet apart, about 10,000 cuttings to the acre. Cultivate same as any garden crop. In about two weeks the leaves will show above the surface, and in due time will shade the ground so that weeds will not bother it much. **Horse Radish sells in the market at 5 to 10 cents per pound, and to the pickling houses at $100.00 per ton. Price of Mallner Kren, 75c per dozen; $2.00 per 100; $15.00 per 1,000.**

Common Garden Horse Radish Roots, 50c per 25; $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 1,000.

Horseradish Root

Holt's Mammoth Sage Roots

This sage does not seed. The leaves are extra large and produced in great quantities. Propagated by division of the roots. In great demand for flavoring meats and for medical purposes. We sold 46 lbs. to a wholesale drug firm in 1918.

We have a large quantity of sage roots of our own growing. This variety does not seed but expends its energy in making large plants in one season which are covered with very large leaves which may be gathered several times during the season. These leaves when dried are used for flavoring meats, etc., and for medicinal purposes. The roots may be divided and reset every few years. One small plant will develop on rich soil in one season so that it can hardly be covered by a bushel basket.

Price, 20c each; $1.50 per dozen; 25 for $2.25; 100 for $7.50; 1000, $60.

Kane, Pa., Feb. 27th, 1921.
My Royal Purple raspberries are all, if not more than you claim as to quality and productiveness.
Horace A. Good.

Cortland County, N. Y., July 20th, 1920.
Received the berry crates and baskets all O. K. Thank you for being so prompt. My berry plants I bought of you last year are fine and I got 500 sets from same this year.
Mrs. L. W. Anderson.

Onondaga County, N. Y., May 21st, 1920.
Your shipments of blackberry plants I received in good condition yesterday and today. I am well pleased with their looks.
Thos. E. Brown.

Vegetable Plants

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS
GUARANTEED TO SATISFY CUSTOMERS
FROM THE ORIGINAL CABBAGE PLANT GROWERS
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.. The Earliest Cabbage Grown.
CHARLESTON LARGE TYPE WAKEFIELD, 2d Earliest.
SUCCESSION, The Earliest Flat Head Variety.
AUGUSTA TRUCKER, A little later than Succession.
SHORT STEMMED FLAT DUTCH, Largest and Latest Cabbage.

Cabbage Plants

Hardy Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants. Grown for us near the ocean in Virginia and South Carolina, in the open fields, and ready to ship by mail or express any time during the winter and spring. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Flat Dutch. Price, 75c per 100; $3.50 per 1000; 10,000, $30. Crates hold 500 to 2,000 plants. Must be shipped before May 1st.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready in May, June, July, and August. Varieties: Wakefield, Succession, Surehead, Late Drumhead, Danish Ball Head, Winningstadt, Mammoth Rock Red, Fottler's Improved Brunswick, and others. 75c per 100; $3.50 per 1000; 10,000, $30.

Sweet Potato Plants

Ready in May, June and July. 25, 75c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $6.00. Varieties: Jersey Yellow, Vineland Bush, Jersey Red, Red Bermuda, Jersey Big Stem Improved.

Celery Plants

Ready in June, July and August. 25 for 75c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $8.00. Varieties: White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Pascal.

Tomato Plants

Greenhouse grown. 25 for $1.00; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

Field grown, ready in May and June. 25, 75c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $8.00. Varieties: John Baer, Earliana, Champion, Stone, Matchless, Ponderosa.

Cauliflower Plants

25 for 75c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $6.00. Variety: Early Snowball.

Beet Plants. Crosby's Eclipse, Egyptian. 25 for 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, $3.50.

Lettuce Plants. 25 for 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, $3.50. Varieties: Big Boston, Boston Market, Grand Rapids, All Seasons, New Morse.

Pepper Plants. 25 for 75c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10. Ready in May and June. Varieties: Bull Nose, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain, New Tomato, True Red Chili, Red Cayenne.

Brussels Sprouts. 25 for 75c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $8.00.

Egg Plants. 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1000, $15. Varieties: New York Improved, Black Beauty.

Kale. Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $3.50.

Leek. Carentum and Rouen. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $3.50.

Kohl Rabi. Early White Vienna. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $3.50.

Parsley. Dwarf Fern Leaf. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $3.50.

Mushroom Spawn

American Spore Culture Spawn, produced from original spore cultures under the new French process which permits the indefinite reproduction of selected varieties without dilution of the strain. Positively the most vigorous and prolific spawn on the market. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. and will spawn from 8 to 10 square feet of beds. We keep on hand the white variety which is generally preferred in the markets, but can supply the cream or brown varieties, if desired. Per brick, 30c; 5 bricks, $1.25; by express or freight. 10 bricks, $2.00; 25 bricks, $4.00; 100 bricks, $17.

Seed Potatoes

Bushel Basket of Bull Moose Potatoes

Irish Cobbler. This is the best known and most extensively planted of any extra early potato. It is an irregular shaped potato with rather deep indentions which is a sure sign of high quality. It is a good grower and a fair yielder and of the best quality when cooked. The potatoes are white and sell well in market. Grown all over the United States for first early. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, $1.00; bu., $3.50; 10 bu., $30.

Mrs. Dimon. This potato was received by us from Mrs. R. J. Dimon who used to grow plants, etc., for us on contract and who is now deceased. We named the variety for her and no more fitting monument to her memory could be left. We have planted it three years now and it outyields all others with us and everybody who has it tells us the same story. It is medium to late, of good shape and enormously productive. It is of the blue stem class. The shape is very similar to the Bull Moose. The prettiest bin of potatoes we ever saw was one of this variety owned by Hon. John Fidler of this county. We have a good quantity of this seed. Price, 2 lbs., 40c; 1 peck, $1.50; bu., $5.00; 10 bu., $35.

Green Mountain. The standard variety for market. Very productive of fine flavored, fine cooking potatoes. A white sprout variety. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, $1.00; bu., $3.50; 10 bu., $30.

Gold Coin. One of the most beautiful and desirable varieties grown. Very productive, of medium sized tubers. Never ugly or misshappen. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, $1.00; bu., $3.50; 10 bu., $30.

Russett. An enormously productive hardy variety. Much thought of by professional growers who are after a potato that will produce well under all conditions. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, $1.00; bu., $3.50 10 bu., $30.

Hastings. This potato was grown from the seed by a Mrs. Tackley, who lives 14 miles from us. It was named and introduced by us a few years ago. We have sold it from one end of the country to the other, and it has given universal satisfaction. The vines are extremely rampant growers and must have plenty of room in order to do well. 2 lbs., 35c; peck, $1.25; bu., $4.00; 10 bu., $35.

Bull Moose. We have grown the Bull Moose potato successfully for many years. It is one of the most satisfactory potatoes we have ever grown. It is the best variety for planting on old land that has been under cultivation for many years, that we know. We have grown them at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre. The vines of Bull Moose are not rampant growers, just medium. They root deep and the potatoes are produced on runners far away from the seed piece and hence are not subject to rot as when the potatoes all bunch together in a compact hill. It is a blue sprout variety. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, $1.00; bu., $3.50; 10 bu., $30.

New Potato — Axtell's Early

Originated by L. G. Axtell of Southeastern New York who writes us about it as follows:

HISTORY OF AXTELL'S EARLY POTATO.

"In 1915, in a field of 2 acres, while cultivating, I noticed ⅛ of one hill of potatoes to be different color and shape in regard to the leaves. The variety planted on the piece was Green Mountain and all the rest of the piece except this ⅛ hill looked alike, therefore, it caught my eye. In August this half hill died while the others were green. A little later I dug this half hill and there were five eating size potatoes. The next year I cut and planted the five potatoes and they matured with the same earliness. The next year I planted the entire lot (1917) and had some to eat. In 1918 I did the same thing, at the same time planting Bliss, Red River, Ohio, Cobbler, Burpee's Extra Early, and Early Six Weeks. The Axtell's Early matured as soon as the extra early ones, was one-third to one-half more productive and eight to twelve days earlier than Cobbler, which in our soil it will outyield (side by side). In 1919, 16 to 18 hills on the entire field of about ¼ acre made a bushel, doing as good as my late potatoes: Russetts, Green Mountain, Bull Moose, etc. The ground I raise them on is not heavily fertilized for potatoes, as I use only stable manure, no commercial fertilizer. This experience thoroughly convinced me that the variety was a dandy and I concluded to have some honest seedsman introduce it. I called it Axtell's Early and then wrote you. These are all facts I can prove by my neighbors and others who saw them."

In appearance the Axtell's Early reminds one of the Irish Cobbler. Its being 8 to 12 days earlier and as productive as late kinds should make it a very valuable variety. The supply is limited and we advise ordering your supply early. Price, 50c per lb.; 10 lbs., $2.50; pk., $8.50; bu., $16.

Outdoor Roses

Roses do best in rich soil having plenty of vegetable fibre in it. Barn manures are best for them and should be applied late in the fall when the plants are dormant. Roses must be partially protected for winter in New York State and similar latitudes. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels, and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased branches must be cut away each spring and the new wood cut back about one-third in length. To prevent mildew spray with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur solution. To kill lice spray with kerosene emulsion or soap suds. The rose bushes we sell are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and certain large mail order houses. They are two and three years old, large bushes, that will bloom the first year set out. Price, $1.00 each; 2 for $1.50; doz., $7.50.

The Four Best Roses

I have grown roses for many years and have had unusually good success with them. There are many fine varieties and it is hard to pick out the best. I believe, however, if I were confined to but four of the bush roses, I should select the following: Marshall P. Wilder, Mad. Gehriel Luizet, Margaret Dickson and Frau Karl Druschki. These are all Hybrid Perpetuals.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler. This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top, with a mass of bright glowing crimson. This is the most wonderful rose introduced in the past thirty years.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type, of a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty.

Dorothy Perkins. An extremely vigorous and hardy rose of the rambler type, a good companion for Crimson Rambler. It is shell pink in color, very free flowering and entirely reliable. The plants are even hardier than Crimson Rambler.

White Dorothy Perkins, Yellow Rambler, Philadelphia Rambler, Climbing American Beauty.

Standard Hardy Roses

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. One of the most beautiful; color an equisite shade of clear coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl. Large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose.

Grus An Teplitz. Beautiful crimson red, wonderfully free flowering. One of the finest for outside show.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. Brilliant cherry carmine, large size. Handsome, good form, exceedingly fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable.

Margaret Dickson. Magnificent form, white, with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, well shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety.

Frau Karl Druschki. Often called the White American Beauty. The best white rose in existence. Pure snow white with long buds and immense, perfectly double flowers; a vigorous grower, of upright habit and luxuriant foliage.

Blanch Morean (Moss), Fisher Holmes, Kais. Aug. Victoria, Magna Charta, Ulrich Brunner, Clem Raoux, C. F. Meyer, Hermosa, John Hopper, Jules Margotten, Mad. Chas. Wood, La Reine, Marie Henrietta, Wm. Lobb, Prince Camille de Rohan Tansendschon, Persian Yellow, Coq. des Alpes, Coe des Blanches, Anna de Dieshach.

Crested Moss, Francois Levet, Clio, Dinsmore, American Beauty, Caroline Testont, Salet.

Marshall P. Wilder Rose

Madison County, N. Y., Feb. 19th, 1920.
Please send me one of your catalogues. I have given every one I had away to neighbors and referred them to you when they came here for plants I had such good success with the everbearers that I got of you that they all wanted plants, but I had none for sale. You ought to have sold a lot of plants in this neighborhood if the people have done as they talked to me. Lewis Lamkin.

Constantia, N. Y., April 13th, 1921.
The strawberry plants arrived all right and in good condition.
W J. E. Monzeln.

Oneida County, N. Y., May 12th, 1921.
My basket arrived in fine shape. I am more than pleased. The strawberry and raspberry plants are fine. Chas. G. Steinmoyer.

Peonies

We offer an assortment covering the entire range of colors, extending over the blossoming season, and representing the very best out of hundreds of varieties gotten together from specialists in France, England, Holland, Japan, and this country. Strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes. Peonies may be planted in spring or fall. If planted in the fall, they will bloom some the following summer and increase in size and beauty for many years. Price, 60c each; $6.00 per 12. Unnamed kinds, pink, white, red, according to color, 35c each, doz. $3.50.

LIST OF NAMED VARIETIES

Charlemagne. Creamy white, center light lilac, flesh shaded with chamois, late.
Comte de Nipperg. Dark rose pink, large bloom.
Couronne De Or. Immense, very full, imbricated, ball shaped bloom; snowy white with yellow stamens; fragrant, perfect as a cut flower sort, very late, coming in after all other white sorts are gone.
Delachel. Deep crimson purple; one of the best dark peonies; late midseason.
Duke of Wellington. Flowers fragrant; sulphur white, large and well formed; strong grower; stems long and firm; late midseason.
Festiva Maxima. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence, both in color and form. Enormous pure white flowers splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals. Handsome foliage and very fragrant. Early.
Francois Ortegat. Semi-double; large, purplish crimson bloom, with brilliant yellow golden anthers; very striking.
Gloire de Dousl. Purplish scarlet crimson, with black reflex, late.
La Sublime. Crimson, fine, full, fragrant.
Golden Harvest. Very large blooms, blush guard petals, creamy white center; midseason one of the freest bloomers.
La Tulippe. Late, vey large, full, shell formed blooms, borne on long erect stems; delicate rose, fading to creamy white; one of the best.
Louise Van Houtte. Fine dark crimson, very double, strong.
Mme Rene Dessert. In clusters; soft lilac, with silvery violet reflex.
Mme Crousse. One of the best whites, midseason.
Mme. Lebon. Bright, cherry pink.
Monsieur Barral. Soft, clear pink; large and full; long stems.
Nigricans. Very late, brilliant; purplish crimson.
Officinalis Ruhra Plena. The well known, very early, double crimson.
Prince Imperial. Brilliant, purplish scarlet; free bloomer, fine for massing in landscape work.
Queen Victoria (Whitleyii). There are two well known varieties of this name. This is the standard pure white variety for storage for market.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubbery

Flowering Almond (White or Rose flowers). $1.00 each; dozen, $10.
Japanese Barberry (Barberry Thunbergii). 50c each; dozen, $5.00; 100, $35.
Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac—This has created quite a stir during the past few years. It is one of the few good summer flowering shrubs. The flowers in great terminal panicles remind one strongly of lilacs in appearance, and prove a great attraction for the butterflies. Our plants were covered with butterflies the past summer every sunshiny day, attracted by the peculiar penetrating pungent odor which constantly emanated from the flowers. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Calycanthus, floridus. 50c each; doz., $5.00.
Red Bud or Judas Tree. 50c each; doz., $5.00.
Purple Leaved Filbert. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Japan Quince. 75c each.
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Double white Deutsia, Dwarf Deutzia, Lemoine's Deutzia. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Eleagnus Longipes. 50c each; doz., $5.00.
Russian Olive. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Forsythia (Golden Bell). Fortunei, Suspensa, Virdissima. 50c each; dozen, $5.00.
Silver Bell. 50 each; dozen, $5.00.
Witch Hazel. 50c each; dozen, $5.00.
Rose of Sharon. Boule de Feu (double red), Coelestis (single, light blue); Coerulea Plena, (double blue); Crested Beauty (white, with crimson eye); Jeanne de Arc (double, pure white); Lady Stanley, (double, white); Rosea Plena (double, rose); Totos Albus (single, pure white); Violacea Plena (double, rosy-lilac); Variegata (variegated leaved), dwarf growing. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Hydrangea. Paniculata Grandiflora (hardy). 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Hydrangea. Arborescens (Early Snowball). 75c each; dozen $7.50.
Hydrangea. Cineraria Sterilis (Hills of Snow). 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
St. John's Wort. Large, flowering, dense flowering; gold flower. 50c each; dozen, $5.00.
Mountain Laurel (Calico Bush). $2.50 each.
Dogwood. Red Branch. Yellow Leaved, Panicled, Common Dogwood, Red Osier, Elegantissima, Silky Coral, Corelian Cherry. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Rhododendrons. White, pink and red. $2.50 each.
Bush Honeysuckle. Fragrant Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush, Tartarian, White Tartarian. 50c each; dozen, $5.00.

		Each	Dozen	100
Privet—				
California	2 to 3 feet	$0.10	$1.00	$ 6.00
Golden	2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00	
European	2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50	12.00
Amoor River	2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50	12.00
Rogel's	2 to 3 feet	.20	2.00	
Ibota	2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50	12.00

Dwarf Horsechestnut. 50c each.
Mock Orange or Syringa. Golden Syringa, Common Mock Orange, Large Flowered Mock Orange. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Double Flowering Crab Apple (Bechtel's Crab). $2.00 each.
Sumach. Smoke Bush. Fern Leaved, Leaf Staghorn. 75c each; doz., $7.50.
Elder. Canadensis (Common American Elder). Golden Elder. Red Berried Elder. 75c each; doz., $7.50.
Spirea or Meadow Sweet. VanHouttei, low spreading bush with curved branches and small trifoliate leaves. White flowers in magnificent abundance, weighting down the entire shrub. Of the easiest culture and most desirable. 75c each; dozen, $7.50. Anthony Waterer, Billardi, Dwarf White Spirea, Douglassi, Ninebark, Golden Spirea, Bridal Wreath, Resana, Sorbifolia, Thunbergii. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Snowberry. Waxberry, Coral Berry or Indian Currant. 75c each; dozen. $7.50.
High Bush Blueberry. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Viburnum or Snowball. Japan Snowball, Dwarf Snowball, Guelder Rose Snowball, Wayfaring Tree. High Bush Cranberry. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Monks' Pepper or Hemp Tree. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Weigela, Eva Rathke. A hybrid with continuous blooming habit. Flowers of a rich ruby carmine. Very beautiful. This was the prettiest shrub that blossomed on our place last summer. Candida, Rosea, Nana Variegata. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.

Lilacs

This assortment of varieties represents all shades of color, single, and double, and includes the cream of the Lemoine Hybrids. It was selected from the best in the Highland Park collection at Rochester, N. Y. $1.00 each; $10 per 12.

If you wish to plant but four Lilacs, select the following: Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth, Marie LeGraye, President Grevy and Charlos X. We will supply one of each of the four varieties, fine trees, for $3.50.

LIST OF NAMED VARIETIES

Frau Dammann. Single. The truss is immense, the flowers of medium size and pure white.
Dr. Breitschneider. Double purplish in bud, opening white; late. Very much on the order of Villosa.
Aline Mocquary. Single, dwarf, compact growth, flowers dark purplish red; a profuse blooming sort and one of the finest of lilacs.
Charles Joly. Double. Dark reddish purple.
Charles X. Single. The well known favorite, purplish-red variety; strong, rapid growers; very graceful.
Congo. Single. Flowers large; wine red; very double and compact.

Leon Simon. Double. Compact panicles, of bluish crimson flowers.
Marie Le Graye. Single. The panicles of white single flowers and very fine and fragrant; an excellent forcing variety.
Michael Buckner. Dwarf, very double; pale lilac.
Othello. Single. Dark purplish-red; large graceful panicles of single flowers; a good one.
Philemin. Single. Possibly the darkest shade in lilacs.
Souv. De Lndwig Spaeth. Single, panicles long; individual flowers; large single, dark purplish-red, a well known and favorite variety.
Vivian Morel. Single. Very long spikes; flowers of medium size, round, and double; light bluish lilac, with white center.
Dr. Masters. Double. Spikes a foot long; flowers very light; clear lilac with lighter center.
Princess Alexandra. Single. One of the finest white varieties; large panicles.
Boussingault. Double. A new light blue lilac.
Villosa. Single. Large panicles, flowers light purple in bud; opening white; late.
Lilarosa. Single. Silvery pink; very desirable.
Mme. Lamoine. Double. Pure white; fine.
President Grevy. Very large individual flowers of a beautiful shade of blue. Double.
Josikaea. Single. Purple; late. Blooming after all other lilacs have gone. Tree-like growth.
Japonica. Single. Creamy white, in large panicles. A month later than other lilacs. Grows into a small tree.
Rubra De Marley.
Colmariensis. Single. Very large pale blue flowers and fine glossy foliage.
Toussaint L'Ouverture. Single. Very dark purplish flowers, single, and oddly crinkled petals.
Wm. Robinson. Single, Violet-Mauve, clear underneath; irregular flowers in long spikes.
Alphonse Laville. Double. Blue, shading to violet; extra large panicles.
Unnamed Lilacs. White and puplish red. 75c each; $7.50 per 12.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Evergreen Bittersweet (Euonymus radicans, vegatus). This vine is called the Evergreen Bittersweet because of the profusion of red berries it bears in the fall and winter. It is a picture to behold to see a wall covered with its healthy green colored foliage any time in the winter. No matter whether severely cold or mild weather conditions, the leaves are entirely unaffected and are as pretty green in February or March as they are in June. While the leaves of the English Ivy are brown and generally discolored, the Euonymus Radicans Vegetus is ever the same uniform color. It deserves a trial and will beautify old stumps, garden walls or even embankments at any exposure, north or south. The fruiting is best on southern exposures. Wall pockets are fine to plant them in. This plant is destined to become the most popular of all evergreen climbing plants ever known. It absolutely holds the color at any season of the year. It grows moderately fast and to a height of 20 feet or more. Strong bushy 2 year old plants, $1.00 each; $10 per 12.
Virginia Creeper. 35c each; dozen, $3.50.
Englemann's American Ivy. 35c each; dozen, $3.50.
Boston or Japanese Ivy. 35c each; dozen, $3.50.
Dutchman's Pipe. $1.50 each; dozen, $15.
Trumpet Vine. 35c each; dozen, $3.50.
Scarlet Trumpet Creeper. 75c each; $7.50 per 12.
Staff Tree or Bitter Sweet. 50c each; $5.00 per 12.
Cinnamon Vine. 15c each; dozen. $1.50.
Clematis Paniculata. 50c each; dozen, $5.00.
Large Flowering Clematis Jackmanni (purple). Mme. Ed. Andre (crimson), Mrs. Baron Veillard (rose), Ville de Lyon (carmine), Duchess of Edinburg (white), Henryll (creamy white). 75c each. dozen, $7.50.
English Ivy. 35c each; dozen, $3.50.
Perrennial Hop Vine. 35c each; dozen, $3.50.
Kudzu Vine (Jack and the Bean Stalk). 35c each, dozen, $3.50.
Honeysuckle. Dutch Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, Everblooming Honeysuckle, Golden Honeysuckle. Heckrotti, Evergreen Honeysuckle. 35c each, dozen, $2.50.
Chinese Matrimony Vine. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.
Chinese Wisteria. Lilac and white. 75c each; dozen, $7.50.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls. If interested, write for prices on birds. Our eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time, throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable, and if after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express and parcel post at prices attached.

White Wyandottes—This is a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $8.50 per 100.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—"The farmer's fowl," of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $8.50 per 100.
Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent seven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $12 per 100.
White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 30; $12 per 100.
S. C. White Leghorns—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds. The hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to set. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $7.50 per 100.
S. C. Buff Leghorns—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs $2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $12 per 100.

(Farmer's Poultry Department Continued.)

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, $1.75 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $10 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, $1.75 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $10 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-settors, small eaters, splendid foragors and very prolific. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $12 per 100.

A Nice Pen of Wyandottes

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, having a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good setters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30; $12.00 per 100.

White and Buff Orpingtons—$3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30; $15 per 100.

Anconas—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-setters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $12 per 100.

Columbian Wyandottes—$2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $12 per 100.

Rhode Island Reds. Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to cold and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter, when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $8.50 per 100.

Selected Eggs from the Walton-Van Hoosen strain. $3.50 per 15; $6.00 per 30; $16 per 100.

Pekin Ducks. The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, $3.50 per 11.

Colored Muscovy Ducks. Eggs ,$3.50 per 11.

Indian Runner Ducks. $3.50 for 11.

Embden Geese are the large white geese with orrange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00.

Toulouse Geese. These Goese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back of dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lightor till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. This combination of color presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Egge, 6 for $5.00; 12 for $9.00.

DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS

Day-Old Chicks. The secret of chicks with vitality.

Comparison of prices should not be the deciding factor in placing your order for chicks. Weak, sickly, poorly hatched chicks are dear at any price. Why buy such when you can get VITALITY as well as QUALITY at a reasonable price? ONE HUNDRED of this kind are worth ONE THOUSAND poorly hatched mongrels.

HOW TO ORDER CHICKS

Orders for chicks should be sent in as far in advance as possible. When received, orders are booked in rotation and filled in that order, as near to the date requested as possible.

Be sure and give full name of your express office as well as your postoffice address. (Write full name plainly.) State plainly the number and variety of chicks you want, when wanted, and we will acknowledge receipt of your order at once.

If you wish to book your order early and it is not convenient for you to pay for them at the time, send one-quarter or twenty-five per cent of the full amount of the order and the balance a few days before the shipment is to be made.

The above also applies to orders for eggs for batching.

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU

We guarantee to deliver chicks or eggs to you in first-class condition. On arrival, open box, in presence of expressman; if any chicks are dead or egge broken, have express agent or postman mark number on the back of the receipt and return the receipt to us and we will refund your money for them, or replace them free of charge. In this way, you have no loss and get full number you pay for.

Important. Prices for baby chicks are given for early shipment. If wanted for June or July shipment write for special prices. Special prices also given for large quantities at any time.

We have successfully shipped baby chicks and eggs for hatching 1,500 miles and can guarantee safe arrival.

A YELLOW LABEL will be found pasted on the box containing LIVE BABY CHICKS which reads as follows:

Live Chicks

EXPRESSMAN: Please be SURE and keep this box of CHICKS LEVEL, DRY, out of the SUN and away from FIRE or HEAT, as there is DANGER of KILLING them.

Varieties	Estimated Prices 25	50	100
S. C. White Orpingtons	$10	$18	$35
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	10	18	35
Barred Plymouth Rocks	8	16	30
Buff Plymouth Rocks	"	"	"
White Plymouth Rocks	"	"	"
R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds	"	"	"
S. C. Black Minorcas	"	"	"
S. C. Anconas	"	"	"
S. C. White Leghorns	"	"	"
White Wyandottes	"	"	"
Light Brahmas	"	"	"
S. C. Buff Leghorns	"	"	"
S. C. Brown Leghorns	"	"	"
Indian Runner Ducks	10	18	35
Pekin Ducks	"	"	"
Muscovy Ducks	"	"	"

NOTE—Write for prices on any variety of chicks not listed. We prefer not to make prices here as prices of eggs and chicks vary so much, according to the time of year. We advise getting eggs for hatching and chicks after danger of severe cold weather is over. Eggs are more fertile in warm weather of early spring than in winter and baby chicks must not be chilled. Please order chicks in quantities of 25, 50 and 100.

Houlton, Maine, Aug. 2nd, 1920.
Your trees came packed in most excellent shape, and all loaved out nicely except 3 apple trees and a few of the blackberries.

Leonard P. Berry.

Schuyler Falls, N. Y. 6-3-1921.
Send me another 100 Superbs. Thoee you sent were the finest plants I ever saw. R. N. Brown.

LaMolile, Ill., April 2nd, 1921.
Received my plants. The peony was fine.
Mrs. S. S. Anderson.

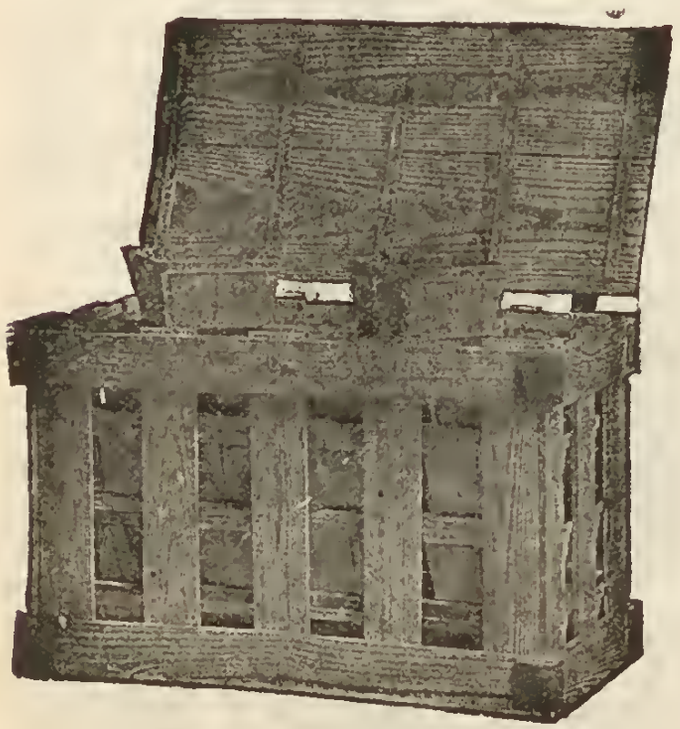
Boston, Mass., Dec. 26th, 1921.
Today I have been extolling Early Jersey Giants to a company of Christmas people at a friend's house and telling of my strawberries at South Portland. Me.

Mrs. E. R. Barbour.

Berry Crates and Baskets

We sell the Standard 32-quart crate, made in Delaware. We have tried all sizes and makes of berry crates and and the 32-quart crate, when well made, is the strongest, handiest and most desirable berry crate that can be made It does not pay to use a slimpsy berry crate; for, in gettting the fruit to market, if the crate does not stand up well, you will injure the fruit much more by shipping it in a crate that does not stand up firm and lose more money on your fruit than you will gain by buying a cheaper package There are all manner of slimspy crates and packages foistered upon berry growers, but let me tell you, they lose more by trying to save on packages than they realize If it pays to ship fruit at all, it pays to send it in firm and substantial crates and baskets. It does not take much to crush and spoil it in a shaky crate or slimpsy basket. Then too, the fruit shows up better and naturally sells for more in a nice neat looking crate or basket. The crates we sell are the best made of the 32-qnart size that we have ever seen, made of good wood, strong and durable, considering the price. It does not now pay to go to too much expense in building returnable crates, it costs too much and a large proportion of them are never returned and, if returned, are generally injured or broken. Tho day of the returnable crate is past. The 36-quart crate is an odd size and the 60-quart crate is too large and heavy to handle by one man, so we have discontinued using both these sizes, using only the bushel or 32-quart size. Price of new 32-quart crates, with three separators, or partitions and 32 best made baskets, $1.25 each, 10 or more at a time. $1.00 each. We can pack 100 extra baskets in each crate if wanted. Second hand crates filled with three separators and 32 baskets, 90 cents each, 10 at a time 75c each. Crates and separators to go with them, without baskets. new $1.00 each, $9.00 per 10; second hand, 65c each, $6.00 per 10. If you order 10 berry crates, we can pack 1,320 baskets in the ten crates besides the 30 separators.

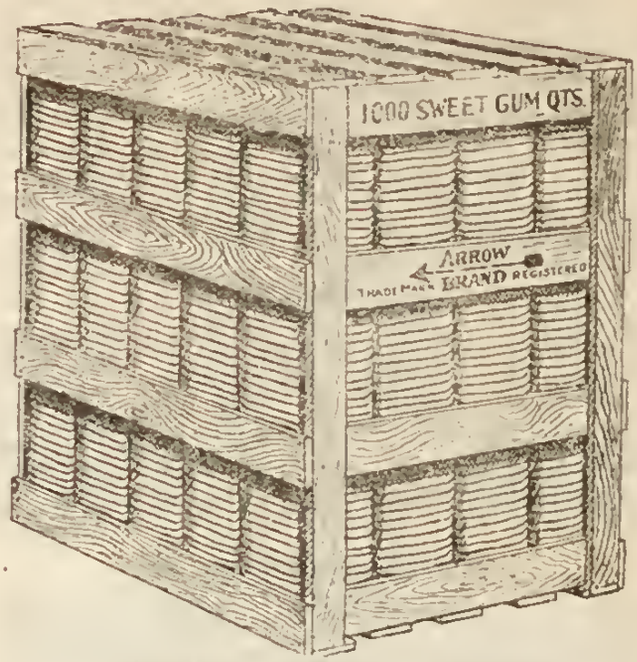
Prices of smaller sized crates, our own make, 8-quart size, 25c each; 10 for $2.50; 16-quart size, 45c each; 10 for $3.50; 24-quart size, 50c each; 10 for $5.00.



32-Quart or Bushel Crate

Port Chester, N. Y., April 27th, 1921.
Received my bushes and treos and thank you very much. Am so pleased with them. They have only been in a week and are already coming into leaf. The Bing cherry is already in leaf. The trees are certainly fine healthy stock.
Mrs. Hoobler.

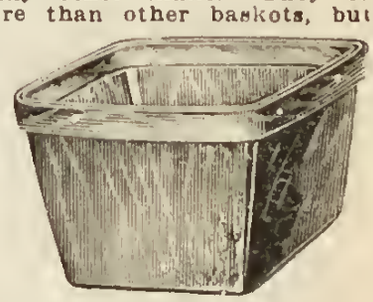
Hespeler, Ontario, Canada, May 19th, 1921.
The plants came on Friday evening and in extra good order. I wish I had ordered more strawberry plants.
E. A. Buchner.



1000 Baskets Crated for Shipment

Pint and Quart Baskets

These baskets are made from the best part of the log, the heart being rejected, are clean, white and pretty in appearance. They go a long way in getting the best prices for the fruit sold in them. They are well made, strong and durable. It is by far the most substantial, strongest and best berry basket I have ever seen or handled, and no berry grower of any sense, who has ever used them, if he can get them again, will use any other make. They of course, cost a little more than other baskets, but pay for extra cost several times. Not only are the baskets well made, but they are put up in a strong substantial crate which will stand shipping without going to pieces and spilling out the baskets. There are 1,000 put up in each crate. If we ship 500 baskets, we have to rebuild the crate and so an extra charge is made for 500 lots, when we have to ship them. If baskets are ordered with berry crates, we can pack small lots of 100 or so in the crates, but when small lots of 100 or more are ordered alone, we have to make shipping crates for them and so charge an extra price. Price of baskets, "Arrow" or "Plum Farmer" Brand, quart or pint baskets, $1.25 per 100, $10 per 1000. Orders for baskets in less lots than 1,000, please add 25c for crating, if you do not order berry crates to go with them.



Qnart Basket

NOTE—Nothing in our line has increased more in price since the war began than berry baskets Of course, we have to buy these in carload lots of the manufacturers, and on account of the high cost and scarcity of labor, they charge us over double what we had to pay a few years ago. We sold baskets at retail last year for less than we could buy them in car lots. People might just as well get used to the fact that baskets are going to cost them around $15.00 per 1000 in the near future as the supply of material is getting exhausted and paper and other substitutes do not seem to work out satisfactorily.—L. J. Farmer.

Bolinger, Louisiana, May 21st, 1921.
I was a long time getting those eggs and now they hatch out six little chicks. They are fine and I want to order another setting of Brown Leghorn.
Carrie McDonald.

Goshen, Indiana, 8-23-1921.
Last spring I purchased 7 St. Martin and some Early Jerssy Giants. The 7 St. Martin grew fine and have 41 runner plants. I have no kick coming
J. A. Zollinger.

Department of Fresh Fruits

During the past few years, we have sold a quantity of fresh fruit to our patrons, through the medium of this department in our catalog. It would be best for all concerned to send in orders as much in advance of the fruiting season and before the time they are wanted, as is possible. It would often be more satisfactory to correspond with us as to prospects, price, etc., before sending in the order. We give approximate prices here, but these may have to be changed, on account of conditions of supply and demand; and we would, therefore, much prefer that patrons write in before sending us orders for fresh fruit.

Strawberries

We supply summer bearing strawberries in June and July; the season runs usually from June 15th to July 15th. Price, 25c to 50c per quart, depending on the quality, supply and demand. We supply fall bearing strawberries in August, September, and October. Price, 35c to 50c per quart, depending upon demand and supply. Selected berries, 75c per quart. Shipping packages hold 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 32 quarts each, small quantities may be sent by parcel post.

Raspberries

Ready in July and August. Black Cap Raspberries, 30c to 50c per quart. Purple Raspberries same price as black caps. Red Raspberries, 40c to 75c per quart. Crates hold 32 quarts each.

Blackberries

Ready in August and September. 25c to 50c per quart. Crates hold 32 quarts each.

Currants and Gooseberries

Ready in July and August. Crates hold 32 quarts each. Price, 20c to 35c per quart.

Peaches

Ready in September. Price, $3.00 per bu. Baskets hold one-third, one-half or one bushel. The regular small peach basket you see in the market holds one-third bushel, so if you buy a bushel of peaches at $3.00, they cost you $1.00 per basket.

Plums

$1.00 per pk., $3.50 per bu. Ready in August and September.

Cherries

Ready in July. Price, 25c to 40c per quart. In 32-quart crates or 8-lb. grape baskets.

Grapes

Worden, Niagara and Concord, packed in 3½-lb. baskets. 25c to 50c per basket. In 8-lb. baskets, 50c to $1.00.

Pears

Bartlett, Clapps Favorite. $2.50 to $3.50 per bushel. Seckel and Sheldon, $3.00 to $4.00 per bushel. Packed in bushel baskets.

Apples

Baldwins, Greenings, $2.00 to $3.00 per bu. Northern Spy and other fine sorts, $3.00 to $3.50 per bu. Packed in barrels of 3 to 4 bushels.

Farmer's Seed Department

We list only the best and most desirable varieties. Seeds are shipped separate from plant orders. All seeds put up in 5c and 10c packets. Postage prepaid on packets, ounces, and quarter pounds. If large quantity of seeds are wanted, send for special prices.

ASPARAGUS

Palmetto, Conovers Colossal, Giant Argenteuil. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

BEANS

Green Pod Bush. New Giant Stringless, Black Valentine, Early Refugee, Dwarf Horticultural, Bountiful, Early Yellow Six Weeks. ½ Pint, 25c; pint 40c; quart, 75c.

Wax Pod Bush. New Pearl Wax, Prolific Dwarf Black Wax, Keeneys Rustless, Hodson Wax, Golden Eye Wax. ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c.

Bush Lima. Fordhook, Dreer's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Henderson's Bush. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 60c; quart, $1.00.

Pole or Running. Horticultural Pole, Old Homestead, White Creasebback, Kentucky Wonder, Dutch Case Knife. ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c.

Pole Lima Beans. King of the Garden, Dreer's Improved, Challenger, Henderson's Ideal. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 50c; quart, $1.00.

BEET.

Detroit Dark Red, Crosby's Egyptian, Ex. Ey Eclipse, Bassano's Ex. Ey., New Acme. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00. Swiss Chard, same price.

New Jumbo, Gate Port, Golden Tankard, Giant Red Mangel, Lane's Imp. Sugar, Klein-Wanzlebener. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

CABBAGE

Extra Early Varieties. Ey. Jer. Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Winningstadt.

Second Early Varieties. Henderson's Early Summer, Succession, Fotler's Imp., Brunswick, All Head Early, Ey. Flat Dutch, Sure Head, All Seasons. Late or Winter Cabbage. Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Autumn King, Danish Ballhead (short stem). Danish Ballhead (long stem), Mammoth Red Dutch, Brussells Sprouts. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt, Danish Giant Dry Weather, New Century. Packets, 5c, 10c and 25c each. ½ oz., $1.25; 1 oz., $2.00; ¼ lb., $7.00; 1 lb., $25.00.

CARROTS

Ey. Ox Heart, Half Long Orange, Danver's Half Long, Imp. Long Orange, Chanteney, White Belgian. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., 75c per lb.

CELERY

White Plume, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50. Golden Self Blanching. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., $2.00; 1 lb., $5.00.

Celeriac. Oz 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.

CRESS

True Water Cress. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00.

Curled or Pepper Grass. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50.

SWEET CORN

Extra Early Adams, Cream and Honey, White Cory, Red Cory, Early Minnesota, Golden Bantam. ½ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 40c; 1 quart, 60c.

Second Early. Ex. Ey. Evergreen, Early Mammoth, Howling Mob, Cal. Gol. Country Gentleman, Black Mexican. Same prices as extra early kinds.

Main Crop and Late. Hickok, Stowell's Evergreen, Large Late Mammoth, Country Gentleman, Zig Zag Evergreen. Same price as Ex. Ey. Varieties.

CUCUMBERS

Early Fortune, White Spine, Long Green, Boston Pickling, Everbearing, Early Cluster, Cool and Crisp, West India Gherkin. Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.25.

RADISH

Ex. Early Round Varieties—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip, Strawberry, Early Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast.

Early Long Varieties—Long White Icicle, Lady Finger, Long Scarlet Short Top, Half Long Deep Scarlet.

Summer Varieties—Chartier, White Strasburg, White Summer, White Stuttgart.

Winter Varieties—White Chinese Celestial, Chinese Rose, Long White Spanish, Round Black Spanish, Long Black Spanish. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.

SQUASH

Bush Varieties—White Bush, Early Dawn, Yellow Bush, Summer Crookneck, Fordhook Bush. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.75.

Running Varieties, Boston Marrow, Winter Crookneck,, True Hubbard, Warted Hubbard, Golden Hubbard. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.25.

PUMPKINS

King of the Mammoth, Sweet Potato, Winter Luxury, Large Cheese, Small Sugar or Pie, New England Pie, Connecticut Field. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Sandwich Mammoth, Large White Giant. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.50.

SPINACH

Amer. Bloomsdale Savoy, New Victoria, Long Season, Curled Long Standing, Long Standing, New Zealand. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.00.

TOMATOES

Red Varieties—Bonnie Best, Chalk's Jewell, Earliana, Matchless, New Stone, My Maryland Dwarf Stone, Ponderosa.

Pink or Purple Varieties—Livingston's Globe, Royal Purple, Dwarf Champion, Improved Acme, June Pink.

Yellow Varieties—Golden Eagle, Golden Queen, Yellow Pear Shaped, Yel. Peach, Yel. Cherry. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

John Baer (new), large, red, best. Oz., $1.00; ¼ lb., $3.50; 1 lb., $12.

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna, Purple Vienna. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

EGG PLANT

Black Beauty, New York, Improved, Improved Large Purple. Oz., $1.00; ¼ lb., $2.50; 1 lb., $7.50.

ENDIVE

New Self Blanching, Green Curled, Giant Fringed, Broad Leaf Batavia. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., $50c; 1 lb., $1.50.

KALE

New American, Imperial Curled, Curled German, Norfolk, Scotch Dwarf. 15c per oz., ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.

LEEK

Mammoth Carentum, American Flag, Mammoth King. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

LETTUCE

Big Boston, Unrivalled, May King, Black Seeded Tennis Ball, California Cream and Butter, Golden Heart, All Seasons, Grand Rapids, Iceberg, Hanson, Black Seeded Simpson, Paris White Cos. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50.

MUSTARD

Giant Curled, Ostrich Plume, White, Black or Brown. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPES

Green Fleshed Varieties. Rocky Ford, Jenny Lind, Netted Gem.

Orange Fleshed Varieties. Eden Gem, Melting Gold, Burrell's Gem, Emerald Gem. Osage Gem, Banana, Hoodoo Cantaloupe. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., $1.50.

WATERMELONS.

Cole's Early (best for short seasons), Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet, Kolb's Gem, Goliath, Cold Mountain Spring, Ice Cream, Halbert Honey, Black Boulder, Mountain Sweet. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Citron. Colorada, Red Seeded, same price as Watermelons.

NASTURTIUMS

Tall Mixed, Dwarf mixed. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Dwarf Prolific, White Velvet, Perkins Mammoth, Lady Finger. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.

ONION

Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wetherfield, Yellow Strasburg, White Bermuda, Prizetaker, Mammoth Southport White Globe, Southport Yellow Globe, Southport Red Globe, White Silverskin. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.50.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, Guernsey, Hollow Hub. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.50.

PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled, Green Mountain, Dwarf or Emerald. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.40.

PEAS

Extra Early Peas. Alaska, Nott's Excelsior, Oradus, or Prosperity.

General Crop Peas. Horsford's Market Gardener, Dwarf Champion, Everbearing, Telephone, Black Eye Marrowfat. ½ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 45c; 1 quart, 80c.

PEPPER

Ruby King, New Neapolitan, Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., $2.00; 1 lb., $6.00.

TURNIPS

Purple Top Strap Leaf, Red Top White Globe, White Egg, Ey. White Flat Dutch, Purple Top Yel. Aberdeen, Yel. Globe, White Top White Globe, Long Cow Horn, Golden Ball, Yel. Stone, Ex. Ey. Purple Top Milan, Snow Ball, Sweet German, Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island Purple Top, Bloomsdale Swede. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Onion Sets—Red and Yellow. 25c per qt. White and Egyptian Winter, 30c per qt.

SEEDS OF HERBS

Anise, Basil Sweet, Bene, Caraway, Chicory, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Sweet Fennell, Lavender, Marjoram, Rosemary Sage, Sorrell, Summer Savory, Thyme, Martynia. Pkt., 10c.

GRASS AND FARM SEEDS

Prices of Grass and Farm Seeds vary from day to day and we cannot safely quote definite prices in this catalog. If in need of Timothy, Clover, Sweet Clover, Millet, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada, Rye Grass, Oat Grass, Natural Grasses, Canada Field Peas, Sorghum, Any kind of Seed Grain, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, or Bacteria for Inoculating your fields, correspond with us for latest prices. We can save you money.

The New "PULASKI" Seed Oats

These oats were imported from Sweden several years ago and are considered the best oat ever grown in this locality. The plants are strong thrifty growers, being free of disease. The oats are of the spreading head kind and are the best yielders and heaviest to the measured bushel of any oat ever grown in this section. We paid a big price for our original stock of them and have never regretted it. The party who originally imported the first of these oats from Sweden, told me that he selected them as the very best variety growing in the trial plots of the Government Experiment Station of Sweden. We have a fine supply of these oats now and offer them at the reduced price of $1.25 per bushel. 10 bushels for $10, sacks free.

Don't Be Selfish, Plant Trees

Many people who are advanced in years will often make the remark that there is no use of their planting fruit trees as they will never live to pick fruit from them. They forget that it was their fathers who planted the large old orchards from which they have been gathering fruit nearly all their lives and if they don't plant fruit their children or others of the next generation will not share the pleasure that they have had themselves. No one knows how long he will live. The man at 70 or 80 may live to pick fruit from the tree that he plants today. Even if he does not, what matters? The greatest satisfaction in life anyway is doing for others and anticipation of picking fruit is more pleasure than the real thing. Trees and men sometimes live to a grand old age. I sometimes think the more a man accomplishes, the longer he lives. More people, like tools, rust out than wear out. When I was a boy 10 years old, there was a greasy pippin tree on my grandfather's corner lot, I think it was planted by his father, that I used to gather apples from under. Those greasy pippins would melt in your mouth. This tree is still standing in pretty good condition and bears fruit every year and fine apples, too. I ate apples from under it the past season. When I was 30 years old I planted a row of Norway Spruce as a windbreak on the west side of my father's farm. These trees are now 40 feet high and the prettiest row of evergreens in this locality. They act as a great protection from the west and north west winds in summer as well as winter. I remember helping gather 40 bushels of Northern Spy apples from one large tree when I was a boy. What is such a tree worth in its prime? If you had such, how much would you take for it? How much do you suppose I would want for that row of evergreens?

Gladiolus Bulbs

We offer one of the most complete and best balanced collections of Gladiolus ever listed. They are grown for us by a Gladiolus enthusiast who makes a specialty of this flower.

The North Star Mixture is probably the most complete mixture that can be had anywhere. It contains both early and late varieties; giving a wide range of color and form of flower. It must not be compared to the cheaper mixtures offered by seed houses. It will give a big display of blooms at the least cost. Price, 50c per dozen; $3.00 per 100.

The Primulus Hybrids Collection cannot be excelled. In this class, the grower took the majority of the prizes at the American Gladiolus Society showe in 1917, 1918, and 1919. Price, $1.00 per dozen; $6.00 per 100.

Kunderd's Ideal Mixed consists of seedlings produced by the greatest living Gladiolus hybridizer in the world. They are extremely interesting and satisfactory. Price, 80c per dozen; $5.00 per 100. The bulbs we offer are large blooming sizes, 1¼ inches in diameter and larger.

Named Varieties of Gladiolus

Standard Varieties—America, Brenchleyensis, Halley, Mrs. Francis King, Empress, Independence, Lucretia, Pink Beauty, Princopine. 60c per dozen; $4.00 per 100.

Chicago White, Minnesota, Sulphur Queen, 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland, Hollandia, Ida Van, Intensity, Lily Lehmann, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Ophir, Panama, Scarsdale, 30c per dozen; $6.00 per 100.

Candidum, Eldorado, Electra, Niagara, Peace, The King, 90c per dozen; $7.00 per 100.

Black Beauty, King Philip, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Schwaben, White King. $1.00 per dozen; $7.50 per 100.

Nigrican, Pink Perfection, doz., $1.10; 100, $8.00.

A. W. Clifford, Loveliness, Michigan, Mrs. Watt, Myrtle, Wamba, War. $1.25 per dozen; $9.00 per 100.

Giant White, Gretchen Zang, $1.50 per doz.; $10 per 100.

Herada, Prince of Wales, Summer Beauty. Dozen, $1.75; 100, $11.

Comparatively Rare and Expensive Varieties

Apple Blossom, Bordeaux, Crystal White, Czar Peter, Dawn, Estella, Europa, Fair Columbian, Golden Queen, Goliath, La Prophetess, Liebesfeuer, Primulinus, Yellow Hammer, 15c each; $1.50 per doz.

Bortrox, Cardisun, Mrs. A. C. Beall. 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Bracocephalus, Evelyn Kirtland, Fire Ribbon, Golden West, Lacordlare, Mary Fennell, Montezuma, Mrs. G. W. Moulton, Negerfurst, Prince of India, Red Emperor, White Glory. 30c each; $3.00 per dozen.

Alice Tiplady, Orange Glory. 35c each; $3.50 per dozen.

Lillywhite, Meteor,. 60c each; $6.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. $1.00 each; $10 per dozen.

Bulbs by the dozen are postpaid. By the 100, not prepaid. Six at dozen, 50 at 100 rate. If you order 100, you can select four kinds at same rate.

Geraniums

All plants offered are rooted nicely in 3 inch pots and will bloom the first season. We do not offer or send out cuttings. Unless otherwise priced, 20c each; dozen, $2.00; $12 per 100. Patrons may select 10 varieties when they order 100 at $12.

Novelties and Late Introductions

Maryland. The Maryland is the result of a cross between Alphonse Ricard and LaPilote. In habit of growth it resembles the LaPilote, only much stronger, being more robust, vigorous and branching. The foliage is handsomely marked with a chocolate zone. The individual flowers are magnificent, semi-double, perfectly formed and of grand texture, being profusely produced in enormous trusses. The color is of the most intense, dazzling, fiery red and of marvelous beauty. Words are inadequate to accurately describe the wonderful beauty of the flower and the exquisite finish of the plant. 35c each, $2.50 per dozen, $15 per 100.

Standard Varieties Geraniums

20c each, dozen, $2.00; $12 per 100.

Double Varieties

Abbie Schaffer. Soft, pleasing crimson-scarlet.
Alphonse Ricard. Bright vermillion.
Anais Segalls. Bright salmon-carmine.
Beaute Poitevine. Beautiful shade of shrimp pink.
Berthe de Pressly. Silver rose-pink.
Centaure. Neyron rose.
Colonel Thomas. Deep cardinal red.
Cousin Janie. Beautiful clear rich pink.
Dagata. Beautiful shade of mauve-rose.
Double Dryden. Glowing soft crimson, white center.
Edmond Blanc. Bright carmine, white center.
General Grant. Orange scarlet.
Fleuve Blanc. Pure white.
Jean Oberle. Hydrangea pink.
Jean Viaud. Bright, clear shade of mauve-rose.
King Edward. Rich carmine lake.
Le Cid. Dark cardinal red.
Leon Baudrier. Beautiful shade of carmine lake.
La Favorite. Finest pure white.
Leopold Bullie. Bright solferino red.
Madonna. Pure snow white.
M. A. Rosseleur. Deep rose pink.
Mauna Loa. Russet-orange.
Marquise de Moutmort. Deep, brilliant purple.
Marquise de Castellane. Soft red crimson.
Miss F. Perkins. Charming shade of deep rose.
Miss Kendall. Dark carmine red.
Mme. Barney. Deep pure pink.
Mme. Buchner. Snow white.
Mme. Canovas. Brilliant scarlet with maroon shading.
Mme. Charrotte. Rosy salmon.
Mme. F. Sarloveze. Bright rose.
Mme. Jaulin. Peach-pink color.
Mme. Landry. Distinct salmon pink.
Mme. Laporte Bisquit. Solferino red.
Mme. Recamier. Pure white.
Monsieur Emile David. Lovely violet-rose.
Mrs. Anne Vincent. Exquisite shade of brightest carmine.
Mrs. Lawrence. Soft, satiny salmon pink.
Ornelia. Deep rich scarlet.
President Bailliet. Bright scarlet.
S. A. Nutt. Dark, velvety deep crimson.
E. H. Trego. Beautiful, dazzling scarlet; soft velvety finish on saffron ground.
LaPilote. Brilliant scarlet; a favorite bedder.
Scarlet Bedder. A bright scarlet bedding variety, tree bloomer.

Single Varieties

Admiration. Bright rose shrimp pink.
Alice of Vincennes. Violet crimson, white center, scarlet margin.
Antithese. Vermillion-scarlet, with large spots on upper petals.
Ardens. Vermillion-scarlet white center.
Charles Guerin. Salmon-carmine, with white eye.
Claire Albane. Pure white color.
Clifton. Dark velvety, deep scarlet, with maroon shading.
Comtesse de Hohenwart. Currant red with cardinal red upper petals, shading lighter toward center.
Count Zepplin. Beautiful shade of light vermillion
Commandant Ott. Lovely aniline red.
Emmanuel Arena. Deep, rich dark velvety crimson.
Eugene Sue. Attractive and brilliant shade of russet orange.
Feuer. Brilliant crimson-red.
Gloria de Rouge. Rich scarlet.
Gabriel Montoya. Exquisite reddish purple.
Granville. Deep rose pink.
Rival. Salmon red.
Teodor de Wyzewa. Beautiful shade of rich lilac rose.
Jacquerie. Beautiful deep carmine red.
Juste Oliver. Carmine red flowers.
Kooningin Olga Wurtemburg. Deep rose.
L'Aube. Pure snow white.
Lord Curzon. Old carmine-red.
Marguerite de Layre. Beautiful pure white.
Maxime Knovalevski. Lincoln red.

Mlle. Anastasie Leeadre. Rich crimson-maroon.
Mme. Mosnay. Lovely geranium red.
Mrs. Brown Potter. Bright Neyron rose.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Soft light salmon.
Mrs. E. Rawson. Scarlet flowers.
Nult Poilevine. Rosy purple.
Pamela. Crimson lake.
Paul Crampel. An attractive shade of vermilion-scarlet.
Princess Alex. Bright carmine lake.
Rosalda. Rich crimson pink.
Snowdrop. Pure white.
Syeamore. Bright clear salmon pink.
Telegraph. Beautiful Lincoln red.
The Sirdar. Intense scarlet.
Tiffin. Rich glowing scarlet.
Victor Grosset. Bright apricot salmon.

Ivy Leaved Varieties

Alpha. The foliage is finely denticulated. The center of the leaf is greenish maize, with a broad, dark zone, edged golden yellow; free flowering, of a rich shade of scarlet red. A single, medium size, abundantly produced in fair sized trusses.
Achievement. Soft cerise-pink.
Alllunee. Delicate white lilac.
Ballade. Freeh dietinct lilac.
Bettina. Charming ehade of tender rose.
Caesar Franck. Magnificent shade of rich crimson.
Corden's Glory. Bright scarlet.
Col. Baden Powell. Pearl white.
Comtesse de Gray. Light satiny pink.
Diana Scarlarandis. White tinged lilac.
Duke of Edinburgh. A strong varigated ivy geranium, large, handeome, in light green leaves, broad, creamy white margin. Thc flowers are semi-double light rose, abundantly produced. An attractive and beautiful plant for whatever purposes ivy geraniums can be ueed.
Heotor Glacomello. Lavender, tinted pale rose.
Incomparable. A lovoly ehade of roey carmine.
James Attfield. A hybrid, extra largo, double flowers of a pretty tint of soif pink, short jointed in growth; very finc.
James T. Hamilton. A hybrid, intense carmine crimeon, long, stout stems; good for bodding or pot work.
Joseph Warren. Lovely shade of rich purple.
L'Elegantn. There is nothing that compares with this old variety ae a basket plant, with ite rich green ivy-shaped leavee, edged with pure white, and delicate lilac white flowere.
Mme. Thlhaul. Clear rosy pink.
Mrs. Banks. Pleasing shade of blush white.
Mrs. Hawley. A pleasing shade of roso-cerise
Pierre Crozy. Bright scarlet flowers.
Ryerofts Surpriso. Clear rose.
Scarlet Crousse. A magnificent shade of cardinal.
Souve de Chas. Turner. Deep pink, feathered maroon on upper petals; individual florets 2½ to 3 inchee across.
Topaz. An exquisito variety. Plant sarmentosse, ellght denticulated foliage, center of leaf deep moes green, with broad zone edged lemon yellow A vigorous plant. It is necessary to give a compoet very poor in azote to keep the varlegation more accentuated.

Variegated Foliage Varieties

Mareehel MeMahon. Bright golden yellow foliage, with rich chocolate zono; bright and showy; strong, healthy grower.
Mountain of Snow. Light green follage, variegated white; beautiful single scarlet flowers.
Mrs. Polloek. Green leaves eurrounded by a margin of golden yellow, dark chocolate zone, orange red flowers.
Mme. Sallerol. Bright green leaves, edges white.
Mme. Languth. Beautiful cherry red; foliage broadly marked with ellvery white.
Sliver Leaf S. A. Nutt. Immense crimeon-scarlet flowere beautiful green follage, edged white.
Sophie Dnmaresque. Golden ealmon ecarlet, healthy green follage, eurrounded by a margin of golden yellow.

Scented Leaved Varieties

Balm. Upper petals light lilac, lower petals dark
Capitatum. Small leaf, roso ecented.
Clorinda. Large Neyron red flowers.
Dale Park Beauty. Small, fragrant follage.
Fair Ellen. Fragrant and beautiful, large oak leaved follage.
Lady Mnry. Sweet scented, rose-lake color.
Lady Plymouth. Variegated rose geranium, green and white follage.
Lemon. Lemon ecented.
Mrs. Kingsbury. Large Fuchela red flowers.
Nutmeg. Dwarf, bright green foliage, nutmeg sconted.
Old Unique. Deep lilac color, strong grower.
Quercifollum. Beautiful oak leaved follage.
Rose. Rose scented.
Senrlet Unique. Dull ecarlet, blotched maroon.

Hardy Perennial Plants

We have an extra large supply of Iris, Sweet William, Hollyhocks and Perennial Phlox and will quote very low prices in large lots:

	Each	Dozen
Achillae	20c	$1.50
Aquilagia or Columbine	20c	1.50
Buttorfly Bush	75c	7.50
Campanula	20c	1.50
Canterbury Bell	20c	1.50
Coreopels	20c	1.50
Chrysanthemums, 6 colore	20c	1.50
Larkspur (Delphiniums)	25c	2.50
Hardy Scotch Pinke	20c	1.50
Gaillardia	20c	1.50
Hibiscus	20c	1.50
Hollyhocke	20c	1.50
Sweot William	20c	1.50
Baby'e Breath (Gypeophilla	25c	2.50
Japanoso Irle	20c	1.50
German Iris	20c	1.50
Gold Flower	25c	2.50
Shasta Daisy	20c	1.50
Salvia	20	1.50
Tritoma	20c	1.50
Yuccae Fil.	25c	2.50
Golden Glow	25c	2.50
Orlontal Poppy	25c	2.50
Red Hot Poker	25c	2.50
Spanish Dagger	25c	2.50
Foxglove (Digatalis)	20c	1.50
Bleeding Heart	75c	7.50
Perennial Phlox	20c	1.50

Pansy Plants. We have the finest collection of Pansy Plants in the United Statee, grown for us by the leading paney epecialist at Pansy Park. Thcy embrace all the lateet forms and colors and will please the most fastidious. Price, 50c per dozen; 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50.

DAHLIAS

Dahlia Bulbs or "Toes," red, yellow, pink, white and their different shades, 15c each; $1.50 per doz.

25 Dahlia Toes for $2.00

We will send 25 Dahlia toes, made up of some of our very best and rarest kinds for $2.00. This collection will certainly please you.

Giant Flowering Aster

Colors—White, Pink, lavender, red, purple and mixed colors. Strong well-rooted plants in season Price, 35c per 12; 25 for 60c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $7.50.
Verbenas, assorted colors, 15c each; doz., $1.00.
Petunias. Ruffled Giants, assorted colors, 15c each; dozen, $1.00.

Ornamental Trees

	Each
Cut Leaf Birch, 5 to 8 ft.	$2.00
Weir'e Cut Leaf Maple, 5 to 6 ft.	1.50
Catalpa Bungil, 5 to 6 ft.	2.00
Purple Leaf Maple, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00
North Carollna Poplar, 8 to 10 ft.	.75
Lombardy Poplar	.75
Black Locust, 4 to 5 ft.	.50
Hardy Catalpa, 4 to 6 ft.	.50
Amorican Mulberry, 6 to 8 ft.	.50
American Elm, 8 to 10 ft.	1.25
Norway Maple, 8 to 10 ft.	1.25
Ash Leaf Maple, 8 to 10 ft.	1.25
Silver Maple, 6 to 8 ft.	.75

Evergreen Trees

	Each
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., transplanted	$ .75
Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., transplanted	2.00
Colorado Blue Spruce, 18 to 24 inches	2.50
Koster's Blue Spruce, 2 to 3 ft.	10.00
Arbor Vitae, 3 to 4 ft.	1.25

Nut Bearing Trees

	Each
Butternut, 4 to 5 ft.	$ .75
Black Walnut, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00
Shellbark Hickory, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
English Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
American Sweet Chestnut, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
Hazel Nut, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
Large Pecans, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00

Dutch Spring Flowering Bulbs

Plant in September, October and November

When people are enjoying the Crocus, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, etc., in the spring, we often hear them say,—"I am going to have such a bed next year," but they usually neglect to plant the bulbs when the proper time comes in the fall.

Hyacinths

Superior named Hyacinths, First size bulbs for either forcing or to plant in beds, 15c each; dozen, $1.50. Second size, 12c each; $1.25 per dozen.
Gigantea. Pink.
LaInnocence. White.
Grand Lilas. Lavender.
Schoetten, Pink Perfection, Grand Monarque, Gertrude. Carmine-rose.
Grand Maitre. Lavender.
Queen of Blues, LaGrandesse. White.
LaVictoria. Red.
Lady Derby. Pink.

Crocus

Largest size bulbs, 35c per 12; $2.50 per 100.
Varieties—Pink, yellow, blue, purple, Sir Walter Scott (splashed.)

Tulips

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

Single mixed varieties, 50c per 12; $3.50 per 100, for first size bulbs.
Choice named varieties, first size bulbs, 60c per 12; $4.00 per 100.
List of varieties,—
Kaiser Kroon. Yellow and red.
LaReine. Single white.
Chrysolora. Yellow.
Yellow Prince. Yellow.
Artus. Scarlet.
Thomas Moore. Yellow.
Rose Grisdelin. Pink.
Pink Beauty. Deep rose.
Gold Finch. Yellow.
Duchesse de Parma. Orange.
Cottage Maid. Rose and white.

Double Early Tulips

Double mixed varieties, first size bulbs, 50c per 12, $3.50 per 100.
Choice named varieties, first size bulbs, 60c per 12, $4.00 per 100.
List of varieties:—
Murillo. White and rose.
Double White, Schoonoord. White.
Courronne de Gr. Yellow.
LaGrandesse. Carmine-rose.
Tournesol. Red and yellow.

Darwin Tulips

These have longer stems and blossom later than others.
Price of mixed varieties, first size, 60c per 12; $4.00 per 100.
Choice named varieties, first size bulbs, 65c per 12, $5.00 per 100.
List of varieties:—
Rev. H. Ewbank. Lavender.
La Tristesse. Bluish violet.
Psyche. Rose color.
Clara Butt. Salmon pink.
Painted Lady. White.
Wm. Copeland. Rosy-lilac.
Nanticus. Purplish rose.
Gretchen. Flesh color.
Harry Veltch. Blood red, with blue base.
Late Flowering Tulips (mixed). 65c per 12, for first size.
Parrott Tulips (mixed). 65c per 12, for first size.
Breeder Tulips (mixed). 65c per 12, for first size.
Emperor and Empress Daffodils. Yellow.
Victoria Daffodil. White.
First size bulbs, 90c per dozen; $6.00 per 100; Second size bulbs, 75c per dozen; $5.00 per 100; Third size bulbs, 50c per dozen; $3.50 per 100.
Johnquils. Single white, very fragrant. 35c per dozen; $2.50 per 100.
Snowdrops. 35c per dozen; $2.50 per 100.
Lillium, Regale. $1.00 each, $10 per dozen.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 24th, 1921.
Allow me to thank you for the excellent way in which my order for plants has been filled. My strawberry plants, set the last week in August are growing finely and promise well for a crop next year. All of my 1200 blackberry and raepberry plants have been carefully set and I have no doubt will do well. I am very much pleased with the fine lot of plants and am much indebted to you for your cultural instructions and for the splendid plants sent me. C. A. Ritchie.

Sioux Center, Iowa, 12-24-1921.
Have been reading your "Farmer on the Strawberry," and believe I have read it with profit.
G. A. Tyler.

Mars Hill, N. C., Jan. 2nd, 1921.
I have finished reading your book "Farmer on the Strawberry," for the third time. I think it is the best treatise I have.
George Wharton.

Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 7th, 1921.
The berry plants I have had from you have been very nice. I would like to order more.
L. P. Burdick.

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 20th, 1921.
I am an old customer of thine. The strawberry plants I got of thee last spring did fine, every one of them grew. I have had good success with Superb which I got of thee several years ago. They are wonders here, they grow so big and are so perfect. I get 50c per quart for them.
Z. B. Lawhead.

Farmer's Tally System

For Keeping Tally with Berry Pickers, Hop Pickers, Etc.
This is the most simple and economical method of keeping tally with berry pickers ever devised. It consists of cards printed with four rows of checked off spaces, each space representing a certain number of quarts. On one side of the card are the "1 qt." spaces and on the other the "4 qt." spaces. Near the eye hole is a space for writing the name of the picker. The proprietor's name can be written on the back. There are 100 cards furnished with each out-fit and an up-to-date Rail Road Conductor's punch, made of the best grade material. When the pickers go to the field, they take one of these cards with a string through the eye hole and put the string about their neck or attach it to the front of their dress, so as to be easily got at when they want it punched. When they have picked a "handy" or four quart picking stand full of berries, the man who has charge of them, takes it from them and punches out a space in the card to represent the number of quarts picked. There are 20 "4 qt." spaces and 20 "1 qt." spaces, so when the spaces are all punched out, the picker has picked 100 quarts. Our rule is to let the picker hold these cards until the close of the season when we pay them off. If the picker has to have money before the end of the picking season, we pay him about two-thirds of what is coming to him, taking up his cards and holding them until the close of the season, when the balance is paid him. We find that some pickers will leave when the heaviest picking is over unless we hold back part of the pay. Price of complete tally system, punch and 100 cards, $2.50, postpaid.

Farmer's Handy Strawberry Setter

For Setting Strawberry, Raspberry, Tomato, Cabbage and Other Plants.

This tool is so simple, it requires no skill to operate it. Anyone can set strawberry or vegetable plants with Farmer's Strawberry Setter, as it has no complicated mechanism and gets plants more easily and in better shape than any other tool made. It consists of a blade about 3-16 inch thick, 3 to 4 inches wide and about 8 inches long, with a handle inserted at right angles with the blade, very similar in shape to an adz. These tools are hand forged, made of the very best material by a local blacksmith, and will last a lifetime if properly cared for. Not only is this tool the very best thing ever devised for setting strawberry plants, but it is also the very best tool for working among the runners after they get thick, and for heeling in, or rather tipping in black raspberry plants. These tools, if made by machinery, might be sold for 75c, but ours are all hand forged and worth several times as much. Price $1.50 each. Your money back if not satisfied. No strawberry grower can afford to be without one.

Neponset Waterproof Flower Pots

Take the Place of Earthen Pots, at Less Than Half Price, and in Most Cases Are Just as Good.

2¼ inch, 100, 65c; 1000, $3.70.
2½ inch, 100, 75c; 1000, $4.30.
3 inch, 100, $1.00; 1000, $5.85.
3½ inch, 100, $1.10; 1000, $7.60.
4 inch, 100, $1.35; 1000, $9.50.
5 inch, 100, $2.00; 1000, $14.80.
6 inch, 100, $3.00; 1000, $19.80.

500 at ½ price of 1000, plus 25c for recrating.

Advantages of Neponset paper pots over Earthen Pots:

1. They save all losses from breakage.
2. Weigh just one-tenth as much. Easier to handle. Reduce freight and express bills.
3. Hold moisture better.
4. Much less expensive.

They are made of a tough, lasting and thoroughly waterproof paper. The pots may be used over and over again. Can be used in every way that earthen pots can be used. Ideal for transplanting and shipping potted plants and for rooting or shipping strawberry, tomato or cabbage plants. Sample mailed for 5 cents.

Lenox Improved Sprayer

For spraying small plants such as rose bushes, house plants, etc. Spraying under the leaves, kills the insects, removes the dust, keeps them healthy, and doesn't let them get buggy.

How much mother would like one for her plants. A cake of tobacco soap free with each outfit. Make suds and spray. Your plants will surprise you. Makes house plants bloom. Let your wife see this.

Price complete, 75 cents postpaid, with two extra bulbs, $1.25.

Ferguson, Mo., 4-8-21.
They were fine plants and are doing as good as could be expected. S. T. Wright.

Red Cross Spray Pumps

The most handy and reliable kind of spray pump made. May be used for a variety of purposes, such as spraying trees, plants and vines, washing wagons, automobiles, windows, spraying hen houses and cow barns, etc. Costs but little and is almost indispensable. You mix up your spray material and put it into a pail. You then insert the pump in the pail, placing your foot on the lever outside. You begin pumping and spraying with the hand. We have two patterns of the Red Cross pump, the "Handy" or single tube double action pump complete for $3.50. The "Utility," double tube, double action spray pump, price $4.25.

Clarence, Pa., May 31st, 1921.
Our strawberries you sent are doing fine also the cabbage and sweet potato plants arrived O. K
Rev. Jos. Novak.

Mount Gretna, Pa., May 24th, 1921
I received the berry plants and find them in fine shape. We planted them at once. I surely will talk good for you for your honest dealing.
Frank J. Greiser.

Ensenore, N. Y., May 25th, 1921.
Strawberry plants came all O. K. Were well pleased with them. Also thank you for aster seed.
R. Burtless.

Potsdam, N. Y., May 21st, 1921.
The Marshall berry plants reached me in fine condition and I am sure they will thrive.
F. E. Timmerman.

Scranton, Pa., April 12th, 1921
Our raspberries from you last year proved to be very hardy and were all around good berries.
Otto Lubec.

Renova, Pa., 4-28-1921.
The currant bushes are doing fine I ordered of you. Regret I did not send for other plants to you as some I have received are very poor. Will know where to send in future.
Chas. I. Winegard.

Canastota, N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1921.
My berries grew very nicely that I bought of you last spring.
Wm. Coats.

Paragould, Ark., 12-8-1921.
Plants arrived all O. K. and was in good shape. Was well pleased. Will send an order for some of the Neverfail strawberry later.
J. M. Huddleston.

Nokomis, Ill., 4-14-1921.
Our order of blackberries arrived some time ago in good condition.
John R. Pier.

Union, W. Va., March 29th, 1921.
The book "Farmer on the Strawberry," has been received. It is one of the finest books on strawberry culture that I have read, and I have read everything that I could find that has come from the press. No one who grows strawberries should be without it. I am highly pleased with it. It is brim full of valuable information for all whether they grow berries for home use or grow them commercially.
W. D. Eye (Pastor M. E. Church).

Mercer, Pa., Feb. 21st, 1921.
The blackberry, strawberry and raspberry plants I bought from you two years ago are doing fine.
I. M. Gibson and Sons.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8th, 1921.
The raspberry plants received in good condition and are growing nicely.
John G. Siegrist.

Salisbury Center, N. Y., April 18th, 1921.
The plants I have had from you have always given entire satisfaction and suit our climate better than any we get here.
Geo. E. Noyes.

Vestal, N. Y., May 4th, 1921.
The raspberry plants arrived yesterday all in good shape. I have them and the strawberry plants all heeled in.
D. H. Stanley.

Adams Improved Elderberry

A new fruit perfected from the common elderberry of the fields. Very valuable for pies, sauce and other purposes. Everyone likes elderberries, bnt up to the presont time, the only way to get them was out in the fields and by the sides of fences. Here is an improved variety, the berries of which sometimes measure nearly one-third of an inch in diameter. A few bushes in the corner of your yard or garden will produce all the fruit you will need. The berries are not only larger, but finer in every way than the wild variety.

The single stem head shown above was 20 inches in diamster, contained 5,169 berries and shelled 1¼ quarts. The result of ten years' work to improve a strain which would produce a hardy and prolific hush, bearing large, pulpy berries with fsw seeds.

Our plants are produced by Mr. Adams, the originator, whom we call "The Elderberry Man." Ws have seen him exhibit these elderberries at ths Stato Fair, so large that 3 berries laid end to end would measure 1 inch.

The last stock of plants received from Mr. Adams, the originator, are an improvement over any received hefore. He has increased the number of berries and quantity borne on a single stem head until the yield is unheard of. He has raised his wholesale price to us and so we must increase ths retail price slightly. Price single plants, 50o each; $5 per 12; $35 per 100.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Seed

These seeds were savod by ourselves from berriss grown on our own place and we know what they are. The most of them are taken from the Productive, fertilized with all the other kinds of fall strawberries. Next to the Productive, the most of the seeds are taken from the Progressive, but there is also a good sprinkling of seeds saved from herries of the Francis, Americus, and Superb. We have sold these seeds in every state of the Union and in many foreign countries and they give almost universal satisfaction. It takes a long time for them to come up and some people are not patisnt snough. Compiete directions for sowing and caring for them are printed on each packet. We have letters from parties in Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan and other places, telling of great successes with these seeds. It is almost incredibls what can he accomplished with them. If sown in February and well cared for, they will produce fruit in ths following August or as quickly as tomatoes from the seeds. Price, 25c per packet; 5 packets for $1.00; 500 seeds in the packst.

Lang's Plant Weeder

A handy tool for removing weeds from between and ahout plants aftor superficial hoeing. Adapted for close work and to take the place of and save ths fingers. Price 25c postpaid.

Conditions Have Changed

It used to be uphill business to order plants and trees by mail. The difficulties of getting what one wanted and the excessive cost of transportation ware great drawbacks. Now you can sit down to your writing desk or tablo, make out your order and send to the nurseryman with the satisfaction of knowing that you will get what you want with as much certainty as though you stood before the counter in your favorite grocery and called for granulated sugar. The transportation companies, whether express or parcel post, charge but a fraction of what usod to be taxed you. So small is the transportation charge that you could not afford to make a personal visit to your favorite nursery, even if it were in your own city.

Save Money on Fruit Trees

When parties can come to our place and get their trees by wagon or automobile, and thus save the cost of packing and packing materials, we will make a liberal discount from prices in this list. This applies to those who bring large blankets or other covering for wrapping the roots so they won't bs exposed to wind and weather while going home. Anything that we can save you, we will be willing to make allowance for. We would suggest that those who come to our place, make up their minds just what they want, etc., so the business can be attended to in short order and not bother our employes or ourselves more than is absolutely nocessary. We want all your trade, but in these busy times when every person will be worked to the limit, we expect to have to get right into the work ourselves, so please don't ask to see the "Boss" unless unavoidable and don't bother us or our help more than is absolutely nocessary. Don't go to the packing shed. Go to the office and tell the clerks what you want. Your order will be telephoned to the packing shed and before you hardly know it, your trees, etc., will he in your conveyance waiting for you. The cost of labor, and packing materials such as twines, paper, moss, etc., has so increased that it costs about three times to pack an order what it did a few years ago.

Special Prices

If you want an extended list or a large number of plants, send your list to us for special prices. It sometimes happens that we can quote lower prices on some varieties that we have a large supply of. If you are unfamiliar with varieties and have had little or no experience in fruit culture, hetter send what money you wish to invest and leave the selection of varieties to us. When our friends leave it all to us, we exercise our hest judgment and handle the matter just the way we would like to have it handled for us, were we in the same position.

Uncle Sam Gives Good Advice

"If the farmer makes his purchase direct from the nurseryman, he will save the expense of ths middleman or agent, and is less liable to the mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling. The selection of trees is a very important part of orcharding for upon care and judgment in this matter depend the future profits of the investment," says U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 113.

The Most Popular Strawberry

Years ago a leading horticultural author wrots a very interesting article, entitled "The Ideal Strawberry, What Is It and Where Does It Flourish?" It would be difficult in this day and age to tell just which is the ideal strawberry for any particular section.

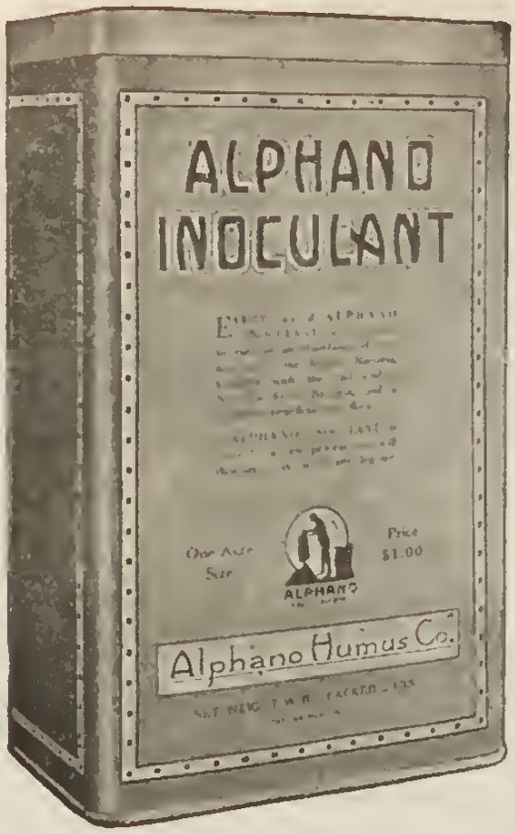
Probably the most extensively planted strawberry in the West and Southwest is the Aroma. This variety not only does well in those sections but in the East and North as well as in most all sections of the United States. I am inclined to think that it is more generally grown than any other one single variety in the United States.

All through the North, the Senator Dunlap, seems to be most generally liked by most growers, especially by people who give rough and ready culturs. I wish to say however, that many skilful growers find Warfield fertilized with Senator Dunlap to be the team that brings them in the most money. Around Boston, the center of culture, the Marshall and berries of its type such as St. Martin, Barrymore, Norwood, etc., are most in demand, because the consumers seem to appreciate and be willing to pay for quality which is generally produced at the expense of quantity. In Maryland and all along down the Atlantic Coast, the Klondike is very popular as the first early and main crop berry of that productive section. The Klondike seems to be, contrary to what its name might suggest, ths ideal berry for semi-tropical sections. It does not do quite as well in the cool regions of the North.

In California and the Pacific Coast, the Brandywine, Nick Ohmer, Hood River and Clark's Seedling are most generally planted. In Canada they grow the Williams, Woolverton, and other varieties of a hardy nature. In our own county of Oswego, the favorite variety among the shippers seems to be Steven's Late Champion and Glen Mary. In New Jersey, the old Gandy is still a favorite with many growers although Chesapeake has superseded it in many sections of this State as well as in Maryland. The Big Joe and Premier are also rivals demanding recognition in Maryland and New Jersey. In most sections the growers have their individual choice and do not confine themselves to any particular variety, but are experimenting with ths latest introductions of enterprising nurserymen, hoping some day to find "The Ideal Strawberry."

The Auto Spray Pump

This is the best sprayer for potatoes and other small plants that I have ever used. The tank holds about three gallons. You fill this nearly full with your spray mixture, such as Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, etc., then screw down the top securely. Pump up the air pressure and it is ready. You sling it over your shoulder and go on up and down the rows, directing the nozzle where you want the spray to go. It needs to be re-pumped about once or twice for each tank full. Price for best outfit about $12.00. Write for latest prices.



ONE can of Alphano Inocniant contains all the nitro-gathering and fixing bacteria necessary to abundantly inocniate your seed and soil for all the twenty-eight legumes, such as alfalfa, clover, peas, beans and the like. Does away sntirely with the necessity of buying a separate culture for each legume.

Alphano Inoculant is also teeming with nitrogen-gathering and soil-digesting bacteria which work independently of the legumes and thns benefit all crops.

One dollar's worth of Alphano Inoculant may add forty dollars' worth or more of available nitrogen to each acre of soil treated. It comes to yon in finely granulated form, easy and simple and convenient to use. This is ideal for the bacteria, providing snfficient moisture and air, something impossible in a jelly medium. They are guaranteed to keep alive and active for two years.

Proper bacteria are juet as essential for sncceas with legumes as lime, for tillage. You remove thia source of possible failure with Alphano Inooulant.

PRICES

One Acre Size	Ten Acre Sizs
Net Weight of Can	Net Weight
2 pounds	20 pounds
Price, $1.00	Price, $8.00

Alphano Inoculant comes in two and twenty pound cans for one and ten aores inoculating.

Free Advice on Your Fruit Problems

During the "Off Season" we will be pleased to answer questions for prospective cnstomers by mail or personally, without charge. Make your qnestions brief and to the point. Sometimes the inquirsr will take several pages to say what might be said on half a page. Boil your letters down. Did yon ever write a ten word telegram? You will be snrprised what you can say in ten words. Write plainly so others can read it readily and yon can read it yourself after it "gets cold." It is not always the hard working farmer that writes a poor letter. Many of these take pains and their letters are easily read. It ie the careless business and professional man who takes no pains and thinks everybody ought to know what he wants. There are lots of absent-minded people who forget to sign their names or put down some part of the address which is vital to us, if we would commnnicate with them. If you do not hear from us after a reasonable time, you can be pretty sure that yon have left off your name or part of yonr address when writing to us, and you better write again.

Long Distance Shipments

We make a specialty of shipping plants and other goods long distancee by mail, express and freight. Thirty years of experience has taught us some things about packing. Our customers write us that our packing is the best in the world. We rarely sver have a complaint, due exclusively to the long distance that plants have to travel. We mentiol this because we often receive letters asking us ii we can safely send plants to California, Washington, British Columbia and other distant places. Dnring ths past year we have shipped plants safely to England, Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, and other foreign countries. Because we solicit distant orders, it does not signify that we neglect orders nearsr home.

Mushroom Spawn

(AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS)

American Spore Culture Spawn, produced from original spore cultures under the new French process which permits the indefinite reproduction of selected varieties without dilution of the strain. Positively the most vigorous and prolific spawn on the market. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1 1-3 lbs. and will spawn from 8 to 10 square feet of beds. We keop on hand the white variety which is generally preferred in the markets, but can supply the cream or brown varieties, if desired. Per brick, 30 cts., 5 bricks, $1.25; by express or froight, 10 bricks, $2; 25 bricks, $4; 100 bricks, $17.

Cultural Directions

"Mushrooms may be grown in a shed, cellar, oavs, under the benches in greenhouses, in fact in any place where conditions of temperatnre and moisture are favorable or can be controlled. The propsr temperature ranges from 53 degrees to 60 degrees F., with extremes from 50 degrees to 63 degrees F. The atmosphere should be moist enough to keep the beds from drying-up, and a gradual renewal of ths air, without draughts, should be provided for. Horse manure, properly composted by three or more successive turnings, is the best material for the beds. The object of the turnings is to expose the manure to the air and by oxidation transform it into cellulose, the form in which it is assimilated as food by the mushroom. The mannre is plied in heaps about 3 feet deep and allowed to heat, care being taken to avoid overheating or burning. It is turned or forked over 3 or 4 timea, at a week's interval, in such a manner as to bring the inside of the heap to the ontside and thns secure a uniform oxidation. The material is sprinkled at each turning but not drenched. When small quantities of manure are nsed, and a proper heating or composting of the material cannot therefore be obtained, it may be found advisable to admix some loam with it, about one-fourth or one-fifth, and make up the beds after one or two turnings. The beds are made to a depth of 10 or 12 inches. When the temperatnre of the beds has dropped to about 75 degrees F. the spawn is inserted to a depth of from 1 to 2 inches, and tamped. When the spawn is "rnnning," usually about 2 weeks after planting, the bed is cased. Casing consists in applying a layer of screened loam (a calcerous loam is to be preferred) from 1 to 1½ inches desp to the surface of the bed. The casing should be slightly moist. Mushrooms should appear from 5 to 10 weeks after spawning, and will continue to produce for a period ranging from two to three months."

Egyptian Winter Onions

As a boy, I remember eating "Winter" onions at a neighbor's house in the early spring and how good they tasted. I have always wanted a patch of these onions in my garden, but havs bssn unable to find them until now. Thess onions live over the winter and come up very early in spring and can then be used for bunch onions to sell in market, or in your own family. The sets are planted in early spring same as any kind of onions. Price pint, 20c; quart, 30c; peck, $2; bu., $7.

Bronson, Mich., Dec. 27th, 1920.

The plants you sent last spring to E. Chapman and myself were in fine condition and evsry one grew fine. Edith Hoffman.

IMPORTANT

We do not like to send goods C. O. D. unless at least one-fourth the amount of money is sent in with the order. We however, vary this rule with old, tried and true customers. In any business, however well conducted, there will be mistakes made in the height of the busy season when everyhody is over-worked. If anything is wrong about your order, write us fairly and decently ahout it and we will see that it is adjusted. Ahusive and threatening letters do not count here. We will adjust all differences where we are to hlame and in many cases when we are not to blame. It must he remembered that transportation has been rotten for the past few years hut is now improving. We do not agree to replace plants, etc., that die, unless it can be proven that we are at fault. Only the concern that sends out agents and charges several times the price we ask can afford to do this. More plants and trees are lost due to the ignorance and carelessness of inexperienced planters than from any other cause. We endeavor to send out only good stock, hut when it reaches the customer, it is not always in the hest of shape, but in nine cases out of ten can be saved with proper care. DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES REFUSE A SHIPMENT FROM US. Take it and do the best you know how and let us know all ahout it and we will endeavor to make things right. The nurseryman or seedsman who advertises that he never has a shipment go wrong or never gets a complaint is either not getting many orders or is a born liar.

Agents For Berry Plants

We omploy no salaried agents to soll Berry Plants or other goods for us, and if any person represents himself as such you must have nothing to do with him, if he is a stranger or an unreliable person. We have no objection to people taking orders for us but they must do it on their own responsibility. To reliable parties who will go among their friends and neighbors to solicit orders for plants, we will give our best and lowest rates for large quantity shipments. We do net and cannot, however, allow a certain commission below catalogue rates. Onr prices are too low to admit of this. If you order goods from us at lowest 1,000 rates and sell out te your customers at dozen and hundred rates, it makes a pretty fair commission. It is sometimes possible, whon we have a surplus, to quote even lower prices than are listed here, on large orders. Better write us.

Hybridized Potato Seed

From the Seed Balls—Headquarters Stock

Millions never saw a potato seed hall. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This remarkahle seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

Growing now and distinot seedling potatoes from the Seed Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will he the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and quaiities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense vaiue and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets You may be one of the lucky ones. Price 1 paoket 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

Do Not Fail To Read This

Some who receive th's catalogue have never ordered plants or other goods of us, although we have been sending the catalogue to them for several years. We take it for granted that such people are not interested in our line of goods and merely sent for the catalogue in the first place through curiosity. We have decided to go over our hooks and cut out all names of parties who never order goods of us, supposing that they are not interested. If you are interested, even though you have not ordered, and are liable to order in the future, please let us know and we will put yonr name on our mailing list to recoive catalogue and other literature in the future. We do not wish to cut off anyone who is truly interested.

Copy of Certificate of Inspection

Sent with each shipment
STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Certificate of Inspection of NURSERY STOCK

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the stock in the nursery of L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, County of Oswego, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to he apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires Sept. 1st, 1922.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1et, 1921.

GEO. E. HOGUE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Cole's Early Watermelon

This is the most remarkable fruit we have ever grown. We planted a row of hills 400 feet long at corn planting time and picked a ripe melon Aug 26th. They continued to furnish us melons all the fall and we pickod loads of them just before the heavy freeze. We give one packet with orders amounting to $2.00 or more.—Large packet 10c.

Farmer's Famous Essay

"The Proper Handling of Small Fruit Plants"
The Duty of the Nurseryman and Planter.
By L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

In June, 1913, Mr. Farmer crossed the continent and delivered this addrcss before tho American Association of Nurserymen at Portland, Oregon. It covers the whole suhject from the time the plants are dug in the fields until planted by the grower. Every Nurseryman and Fruit Growcr should read this essay thoroughly. We are convincod that in many cases it would give information that would put hundreds of dollars into the pockets of some people hy practicing what it recommends. Thirty years in growing and shipping plants, growing and shipping herries and other details are not learned in a day. We have several thousand copies printed of this essay and will mail a copy to any person for only 10 cents, coin or stamps.

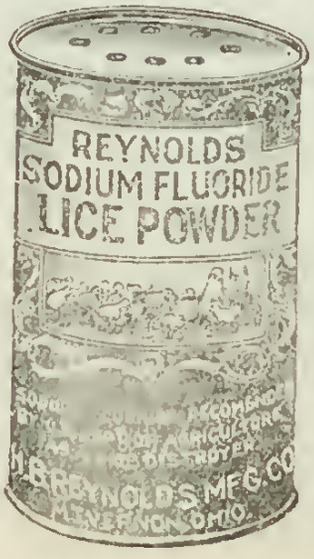
Address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

A Surplus of Catalogues

If you have not already received my regular 1921 catalogue you better send and get a copy. Last year we printed 60,000. This year we printed one hundred thousand (100,000) and we have more than regular calls will take up, so we are willing and anxious to send one to anybody interested in berries. It does not make any difference whether you intend to order plants of me this year or not, yon can have a catalogue if you want it hy addressing

L. J. FARMER,
Pulaski, N. Y:

REYNOLDS SODIUM FLUORIDE POULTRY LICE POWDER



Best remedy against poultry lice. Recommended and indorsed by the U. S. Dept of Agriculture. One Application to all fowls will completely destroy all lice present if proper methods are followed. Contains 65 per cent Commercial Sodium Fluoride. **Price 50c per package**

The Latest Ideas in Berry Culture

Address of L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., before the Western New York Horticultural Society in Rochester, Jan. 25th, 1918.

In these days a speaker selects an attractive or sensational title for his address. then says something merely commonplace or talks on whatever subject he chooses. I am going to be no exception. It is difficult to find a new title and more difficult to say something that is not already known by most of the audience. I always go on the assumption that there are new borns in every audience who have not heard. What I say today will be a sort of rambling from one thing to another, a little of everything, not much of anything.

I believe, to the berry grower, that the variety question is the most important question of all. The fruit grower does not obtain maximum results until he finds the exact variety that fits into his niche. It would not do any particular good for me to recommend a list of varieties here. I might be prejudiced and any way, a variety varies so much under other conditions and in other hands. The successful berry grower must keep testing varieties himself, just feeling, feeling. Too often, most fruit growers get married to one or two varieties and refuse to be shown. Varieties of berry fruits are continually improving and what was good enough for us several years ago is not good enough now. It is safest to plant several varieties as no one variety will pay the best of all, every year, in a period of five years. Frosts, drouths or excessive wet may destroy this year the variety that was your favorite last year.

During my experience as a berry grower, I have often run across varieties that seemed to me so perfect that I had the idea that at last I had found it, but before I could shout "Eureka" something would happen. A notable illustration of this was the Early Ozark strawberry. At one time this variety behaved almost perfectly with us, now for some unknown reason, it is practically a failure on most portions of our farm. A few years ago we, in common with other berry growers, came to the conclusion that pistillate varieties of strawberries were unnecessary. After going through three years of frosty weather during blossoming time and losing most of our crops of strawberries except the pistillate varieties, we came to the conclusion that we cannot safely discard the pistillates. Potato growers who are wise plant a few of the bugless variety every year. They know that this variety will produce potatoes when all others fail, so don't drop your pistillate strawberries.

It takes the public a tiresomely long time to recognize the merits of a new variety. Twenty years ago we sent out the Plum Farmer black raspberry. Thousands of plants were thrown away during the first ten years; there was little demand for them. Today it is increasing in popularity and after 20 years is grown more than any other. I spent a lot of money in rounding up the supply of fall bearing strawberry plants and advertising them. I knew they were a good thing and always believed in them but after a while I lost confidence in my ability to convince others that they were a good thing. After a while the people woke up but it was too late for me, and others reaped most of the benefits of my efforts.

I have seen splendid crops of small fruits, grown at great expense and then practically thrown away for lack of business ability in marketing them. I used to send most everything I raised into New York, Boston and other big cities. Now I seek the small markets, ship small lots to individuals and encourage the local demand. The big city is the best place to secure a long price when there is a great shortage, provided your transportation facilities and your dealer are all right. I have a few picked dealers that I know to be all right in local towns within our shipping radius and I divide my shipments with them from day to day. In most cases I do not know exactly what I am getting until the close of the season. It is understood between us that they are to receive my shipments, not refuse them, and they are to do the best they can for me. For their guidance, I inclose a tentative bill, but if they cannot do as well, I am to abide by what they can afford to send me.

There are always one or two pickings during the height of the season that bother the grower to dispose of at fair prices. Anticipating these days, I urge the dealers to make an especial effort to sell for canning on these days at reduced prices. I am also accumulating a list of people in different towns and cities, who secure orders from their friends and neighbors for canning. I ship to these people on these days that otherwise would be glut days were it not for this foresight. One woman in a city 35 miles from us handled 25 crates of strawberries in one day for us last season, supplying her neighbors with them.

Near us lives one of the most progressive up-to-date apple growers in our county. I supply him with fresh strawberries from day to day. I am glad to get his or any other farmer's trade. It is the best trade in the world. They come after the fruit. But do you suppose I can buy a barrel of first class apples from him for winter use? Not on your life. If I got down on my stomach and crawled to his place he would not sell me anything better than windfalls—the buyer who takes all his apples might hear of it. Pulaski eats culls and windfalls until the Oregon and Washington apples come in at 5 cents apiece. Does it pay? I live in the center of one of the largest and richest dairy sections in New York State. They used to make all the cheese for export to England. The soft

cheese used for home consumption was shipped from Utica, 60 miles away. One day a local cheese maker conceived the idea of making enough soft cheese for the local trade. Wise man. Will the day ever come when we, who do not grow apples, can buy a few barrels of the large growers who do. Where is Hoover?

Some years ago the late J. H. Hale introduced a new strawberry which he called 11-59 p. m. Some one suggested that he stretch it one minute; he did, and afterwards called it "Midnight." A few years ago S. R. Divine of Sullivan County, N. Y., covered several acres of Marshall strawberries in the coldest part of the winter with straw and ice, keeping them back so that the berries ripened in August. It is not necessary to stretch your imagination or cover your fields with ice now in order to have strawberries in August, the fall bearing varieties attend to this. If these varieties are denuded of blossoms in early spring and the blossoms kept cut until near July 1st, you can pick plenty of berries in August. You can now have ripe strawberries any time from early in June until November by proper manipulation of the blossoms. We had strawberries in August last summer from common kinds of plants that were kept dormant in cold storage and set out in the field about five weeks before we picked the fruit from them.

Someone asked about Mr. Katkamier's idea of setting strawberry plants in the late fall instead of waiting until the busier time of early spring. It is all right. I would cover each late fall set plant with common earth from the side of the rows, about two inches deep, as soon as it begins to freeze hard in November. What is true of strawberries is also true with raspberries, blackberries, and all small fruit plants. If set in the fall and a mound of earth placed over or around each plant, the results are very satisfactory and we get done what otherwise might be undone if left until spring. But plants must be ripened or mature, or else taken up from the field and set out the same day.

One man tells me that the St. Regis raspberry is more dependable, even for the spring crop, that the Cuthbert. He says it seems to become more fruitful from year to year, after several years, while Cuthberts seems to fail and run out after two good crops. Another man tells me St. Regis is a failure so far is its fall crop is concerned and the berries are too small for market in the regular season. All this comes from New York growers.

One man tells me that he sows buckwheat among his raspberries and currants when cultivating in early spring. No more cultivating is done until after fruiting. The pickers trample down the buckwheat and it acts as a mulch and to smother weeds. He says "It is always wet, you know, under buckwheat straw." Another man tells me that unless he maintains constant cultivation among his raspberries and currants until the fruit begins to ripen the berries dry up. The soils must be different. What is poison to one is food to another. You must find out yourself.

I find that one of the greatest values of a winter mulch for strawberries is in killing the early crop of spring weeds. If the mulch is left on until the plants have grown a little and look a little sprouty, it kills myriads of weeds. If on your soil, your plants do not winterkill by heaving, try mulching part of your bed and leave the rest un-mulched. In picking time, notice how clean your mulched portion will be compared to the un-mulched, even if the straw is all removed.

Mulching with straw to overcome effects of drouths does much but cultivation does more. The wide matted row produces one or two good pickings in a very dry season then sizzles up. Suppose you dig up all the plants but the narrow row of parent plants; or better still, don't allow the runners to form a wide, matted row, cut them off; then cultivate this row close up to the plants but shallow, from the time the berries set until picking is over and you will be surprised at the quantity and quality of the fruit produced.

Use good baskets and substantial crates. The tendency now-a-days is to use slimpsy crates and baskets. It does not pay to save a half cent per quart on your package and lose 5 cents per quart on your fruit. The 32 qt. or bushel crate is the best ever. We make up small crates holding 8, 12, and 16 qts. for our local parcel post trade. We put cotton wadding over the tops of the last row of baskets.

Berry picking seems to develop the worst traits of a person's character. It cannot safely be said that there are tricks in all trades except picking berries. A man who will successfully handle an indiscriminate bunch of berry pickers without loosing his temper and cussing someone, deserves a place at the right hand. For thirty-four years I have been studying the question. I haven't solved it yet. One of the worst things to contend with is to get some pickers to fill up their baskets so they will hold out when fixed and put into the crates. They are continually conveying the impression that they are giving you extra measure. How would it do to weigh a full crate of berries and find out about what an average quart of strawberries would weigh. Then weigh the picking stands or handles and have them all uniform in weight. When the picker came in with a handy, place it on the scales, deduct the weight of the handy and give the picker credit for net weight of the berries and baskets, paying by weight instead of measure. Suppose an average of 4 qts. of berries weighed 5 lbs. If the picker brought in 6 lbs. it would make no difference to him, because the total number of pounds for the day would be added up and divided by five to show the number of handies full or quarts picked.

We numbered each berry picker the past season, put their name and number down on a sheet of paper each day and gave them each small slips of paper with their number on the little slips. When a picker

brought or sent in his four quart handy of berries, he placed a number on it. In this way we were able to tell all about who picked that handy of berries. As a result, the standard of picking was raised. We found no leaves put in just to fill up, there were less green and rotten berries, fewer hulled berries. etc, etc.

I have gone somewhat into detalls. I believe in detalls. There once was a time when there were any quantity working people whom we could hire who could "Take a Message to Garcia." Now what help we get have to be shown.

What is going to be done for the labor situation on our fruit farms and nurseries for the coming year and during the years that the war lasts? Are the frult farms and allied business interests that have taken years, in some cases, a lifetime to be built up, going to be allowed to go to decay for the lack of help? What is the obection to importing the necessary Chinese or Japanese, and sending them back after the war? They are doing it in Europe, why can't we?

I read an editorial in a leading Syracuse paper last summer which gave a partial list of things which might be tabooed. Among these, strawberries were mentioned. Some great professor was quoted as saying that the principal constituent of strawberries was rheumatism. I will admit that there are a few people who cannot and should not eat strawberries. God pity them. To most of us, strawberries are a sort of blessing. Like asparagus, rhubarb, green corn, tomatoes, peaches, apples, they occupy a necessary place in our diet. Without them, we are not as efficient or as good men and women. They help our digestion, they cool our blood and our brain, they, along with other fruits, cause us to live better lives. To those people who planted potatoes in their back yards and their front yards last year, I say, don't do it this year. Your land needs rotation. Plant strawberries, the fruit is just as necessary in the long run as potatoes. Find some other place to plant potatoes or leave it to the large potato grower. The new race of everbearing strawberry plants bear the same year they are set out, so you do not have to wait long. Tuck in a few raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry or grape plants and you will have frult before you hardly know it.

L. J. FARMER,
Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Are Fall or Everbearing Strawberries A Success?

Address of L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., before the American Pomological Society of Boston, Nov. 1st, 1917.

With us, fall or everbearing strawberries are a decided success. I like to call them Fall Bearing Strawberries because the name more thoroughly distingulshes them from the spring bearing kind.

This idea of gathering and eating fresh strawberries from some time in early June until November 1st, sounds good to the average person and especially so the person who prefers strawberries to any other fruit. The dream may be realized, provided the proper care and attention be given to this new race of plants. I wish to say however, that my information leads me to believe that the fall bearing strawberry is distinctly a Northern or cold weather proposition. They do not succeed so generally throughout the South.

Fall bearing strawberries may be divided into two groups,—those which pay principally for the fall crop and those adapted for both the fall and spring crops.

The most prominent of the varieties that seem to be adapted for fall fruiting only is the Francis. Under right conditions, the Francis will bear an enormous crop of extra large berries in the fall from August to hard freezing weather, but when fruited in the spring, it sets so many specimens that the berries are small, irregular, knotted and practically worthless. The Francis is a very glossy, attractive berry and when it succeeds, it is the most profitable of all the new race of strawberries for the fall crop. The plants are very small and weak when young, but stool out during the second season's growth, and make large plants, but are always shallow rooted and will not stand the drouth like some varieties. Next in value for the fall crop is the Americus, because it succeeds with so many more people. The Americus is possibly the most profitable variety that has yet been thoroughly tested for growing for the fall crop alone. It is not quite as large as the Francis nor as attractive, but the plants are deep rooters and withstand all changes. It will stand lots of wet weather, the foliage remaining healthy, and no drouth can kill the plants. The fields of Americus seem to improve and become more productive after several years. It is the finest flavored strawberry that I ever tasted. The berries of the spring crop are larger than those of the fall crop but the plants are not so productive in the spring as some other varieties. The Progressive is another variety adapted for its fall crop. In most sections of the country, the Progressive is in great favor but never has distinguished itself with us in Oswego County, N. Y. The fruits are similar in size, shape, and color to Senator Dunlap, being a seedling of that variety, but have not the bright glossy color or the fine flavor of the Dunlap. The fruit is so dark in color that it soon gets too black in the market and it is also a poor shipper. The Progressive can be recommended for home use in many sections of the United States. It succeeds over a wider range of territory than most any other va-

riety of these herries. Except in a few isolated localities where on account of elevation and local conditions, the environments are favorable, the Progressive is the only variety that seems to do anything south of the Mason and Dixon line. The Progressive is the earliest strawherry to ripen in the spring that I have ever fruited and is therefore of some value in this respect, but after the second picking, the berries are so small that no one will buy them.

The Minnesota No. 1017, a new variety, has fruited with us the past fall for the first time and gives great promise as a distinctive fall fruiter. It produces more berries to the same space of row than any variety we fruited the past season. I have not tested it for its spring fruiting qualities.

All plants of these varieties which are intended for fall fruiting mainly, should be set very early in the spring on very rich, well cultivated soil and forced to a big growth by July 1st, then if allowed to fruit, will bear large crops for the balance of the growing season.

The most popular fall bearing strawherry and the one grown most largely for market, is the Superb. While the Superh will, under right conditions produce an enormous crop in the fall, it is as a dual purpose variety that it has the greatest value. If the Superh was grown for the spring crop alone, it is doubtful if there is any other variety now before the public which will bring to the grower so much clean money to the acre. If the runners are kept clipped as they start, or if some are allowed to root and afterwards severed from the parent plant, the Superh plants will produce a good crop of the finest colored fruits throughout the autumn of the first year; and no matter how large the fall crop, it does not seem to in the least affect the chances for the spring crop. The June crop of Superb surpasses most everything we have ever seen in quantity. The Superh plant is usually a vigorous runner maker during the first year and if these are allowed to root, and form a wide. matted row, the berries, while large and fine in appearance, will not be produced in great numbers except on a few plants, which for some reason or other, fail to make runners.

I have noticed that all varieties of fall bearing strawberries do not produce much fruit on plants which make an excessive number of runners the first year they are set out. The plants of the Superh are the healthiest of all varieties of this new race of strawberries. They are abundantly able to produce the three crops of fruit in two years if well tended. It is with regret that I have to admit that the Superb lacks real character to its flavor, although we consider it better flavored than Productive or Progressive.

The variety known as "Autumn" will produce quite a crop of fruit in the fall of the first year under certain conditions, but it is as the parent of other varieties, and as a spring fruiter, that the Autumn is most distinguished. The spring crop is enormous and while the berries are not large, they are produced in such quantities and they are so firm, deep red and fine for canning, that many people call for them. The berries can he easily picked and leave the hull on the vines.

The Productive, like Autumn, is a pistillate and valuable only as a spring fruiter. It produces many berries in the fall, but they are small, unattractive and too light in color to be valuable for market. The spring crop however is simply beyond comprehension in enormous yield, but the flavor is lacking and they do not create a demand for more strawberries. The Productive, like other pistillate strawberries is unaffected by spring frosts and will often bear a most profitable crop when other kinds of spring fruiting strawberries are a failure. Americus is valuable as a spring fruiter as well as a fall fruiter because of its fine appearance and wonderful flavor. If you are looking for a strawberry that will surpass everything else in flavor, the Americus is the variety to grow. The Progressive is valuable as a spring fruiter only to furnish the first berries of the season. The spring crop is better in flavor with us than the fall crop.

The growing of these berries for the fall crop only, is a bigh class horticultural pursuit and offers great opportunities to the careful painstaking grower. Under right conditions, with the ideal soil and the proper variety to fit that soil, I believe as many dollars can be secured from an acre of fall bearing strawberries as from most any other high class crop that can be grown out door.

The average strawberry grower will douhtless do best to confine himself to the practice of growing them for the dual purpose of fall and spring fruiting. If the plants are set out and cared for with the idea of producing the spring crop only, there will be a lot of berries produced in the fall and these can be secured without much effort. When the plants produce in the fall, it does not seem to in the least affect them for fruiting the following spring. Whatever fruit is secured in the fall is so much clear gain and in most cases it will be quite considerable even if the runners are all allowed to grow.

It has been mentioned that fall bearing strawberries are more productive than other kinds. This is true. They blossom more and therefore produce more, even in the regular spring season, than other varieties, but of course must be well fertilized and cared for. It would seem that they are so inclined to run to fruit that they are not able to produce in the regular season all the fruit they would like, so "boil over" and produce the fall crop. Inclining to fruit as they do more than to foliage, they blossom and produce ripe fruit in the spring in advance of other varieties of strawberries. By proper manipulation of the blossoms, one can have strawherries any day from the time they ripen in early summer until the coldest freezing weather of late fall.

One valuable point with fall bearing straw-

berries, is that they fruit in the fall of the first year that they are set out, most varieties on the young runner plants as well as the parent plants. This characteristic enables people in cold climates to have strawberries where the winters are too severe to winter the plants in the open and also in sections where spring frosts occur so late in the spring as to destroy the spring crop. The fall or everbearing strawberries blossom continuously throughout the growing season, and as it only takes about three or four weeks from the blossom to the ripe berry, there is hardly a locality where these varieties cannot be made to fruit the first season they are set out. It is well known by most strawberry growers that frosts destroy strawberries only when in full bloom; after the berries are set, frosts do not destroy them. Ordinary frosts of early autumn seem to benefit fall fruiting strawberries by thinning the number of blossoms and thereby making the fruit larger. It is only when hard freezes come, hard enough to freeze the soil to a depth of an inch or more that fall strawberries are injured. The flavor of fall strawberries however is superior when there is much warm weather and sunshine. In November the herries lack both flavor and fine appearance. We therefore advise that the plants be encouraged to fruit only in August, September and the forepart of October.

In marketing fall strawberries, we find that the people must be educated to use them. There are still some people who think that there is no such a thing. We find that they sell best where best known. Private families who have had them before, hotels, restaurants and other places where they can be taken in fresh every day, prove the best customers. Most varieties will not stand shipment well in hot weather or wet and muggy weather. The Superb is the best shipper of the well known kinds, with Americus second in value and Francis third. With a brief test, the new Minnesota No. 1017 seems to be the best shipper of them all.

A brief history of the fall bearing strawberry may be of some interest. In the fall of 1898, Samuel Cooper of Western New York found a plant of the old Bismarck strawherry which with its eleven young runner plants was hearing strawberries. This was in the month of November. The original plant and its eleven runners were transferred to the family garden and continued to fruit in the fall from year to year. Mr. Cooper sent me some fruit the following autumn and these were the first fall hearing strawberries that I ever saw. The plants were increased by runners and division as fast as possible and distributed quite generally over the United States. The variety was never a success commercially, but it was necessary to have this variety, which was named the Pan American, to produce more and better kinds of these new berries. A peculiarity of the Pan American is that it will revert to the spring fruiting habit and not produce much, if any fruit in the fall, if excessively fertilized with nitrogenous manure and highly cultivated; while its seedlings are not inclined to revert back permanently, if over enriched. Mr. Cooper raised the Autumn from seed of the Pan American and by crossing Autumn with Pan American and other kinds, he produced numerous new varieties such as Productive, Superb, Ideal and Peerless. The last two seem to be of the same type as Superb.

In February of 1905, Mr. Harlow Rockhill of Iowa, who has had much experience in breeding plants, sowed seeds of a cross of Pan American and Louis Gauthier, a French variety of strawberry, in boxes in the kitchen window of his farm home. These came up, were transplanted into boxes and in the spring were put out in the garden. Several of these plants fruited in August of that same year. Among these seedlings were the Francis and Americus. It seems almost incredible that strawberries can be produced from the seeds as quickly as tomatoes, but such is the fact. Later on, numerous other varieties were produced by Mr. Rockhill, the most famous of which is Progressive. The Horticulturist at the Minnesota Exp. Station has made numerous crosses and seedling No. 1017 is one of the results.

There is no one variety of fall hearing strawberry which has all the desirable qualities of a perfect strawberry. In this respect, they are just like other strawberries. All varieties have one or more weak points. The only thing to do is to experiment and select the variety which best fits into your purpose.

Fall bearing strawberries are now past the experimental stage. With most growers, the novelty has worn off. They are now on their true merits. In the future, we expect to see varieties originated and introduced that will surpass the best that we now have. Numerous letters from people in different sections of the United States show that many new varieties are springing up. Most of these will prove of no particular value over those already in cultivation. Some will prove to be only second crops of regular summer hearing varieties. Whatever be its future, the fall bearing strawberry deserves a place and will occupy a place in the Horticultural world.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Peekskill, N. Y., May 6th.
The plants came about the 20th of April and were in good condition. The raspberries were certainly fine and every one is living.
Mrs. George Baxter.

East Springfield, N. Y., May 4th, 1921.
The plants arrived all right. Thanking you for prompt shipment. Anna M. Stoner.

Glenns Falls, N. Y., April 27th, 1921.
The 100 asparagus plants arrived in good condition April 26th. The 25 Idaho raspberry plants were also in fine condition. H. E. Floyd.

Lancaster, N. H., July 20th, 1921.
You very kindly refilled an order for 6 Neverfail strawberry plants. These have all lived and are looking fine. R. L. Drisko.

Burlington, Vt., May 1st, 1921.
The strawberry plants arrived all right and are fine. C. F. Reynolds.

Easton, Mo., April 6th, 1921.
Received your goods and am well pleased with them. Ferdinand Klenk.

Some Factors in Profitable Potato Raising

By E. R. Smith, President New York State Potato Association.

In order to grow a profitable potato crop in these days one must first provide himself with modern ideas, methods and equipment. He must start right and stay right until the finish.

The first step is to plant high class seed. To my mind the greatest limiting factor in potato production today is good seed. By this, I mean tubers which are free from disease, true to type and able to yield a good weight of uniform edible potatoes. Such seed can only be procured in two ways,—by selecting it from good hills in a field or by buying it from some one who has procured it. Probably the latter method is best.

A good deal of care should be given to the storage of seed potatoes. They should be kept in a dark, well ventilated storage, where the temperature is kept uniform and about thirty-three degrees. They should never be placed in large, deep piles as those in the center or bottom are not well ventilated and may develop "Black-Heart." Storage in crates is probably the best method.

The best potato growers disinfect their seed potatoes by treating with corrosive sublimate. This is prepared by dissolving 4 oz. of corrosive sublimate in 30 gallons of water and soaking the tubers for one and one-half hours. Any disease germs which may be on the tubers, such as Rhizoctonia or Scab will be killed. Seed potatoes should be treated before the sprouts develop and spread out thinly on a floor or left in crates in the light to "Green."

The seed bed cannot be too well prepared. It is my plan to have the seed bed deep, full of humus or decayed organic matter and well prepared. It should be made quite rich either by applying barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer. The latter may be applied broadcast, in the row, or both.

Cut the seed into about two ounce blocky pieces. Size of seed piece is of more importance than the number of eyes. Plant every hill with a good seed piece. Make rows straight. Plant even number of rows. Cultivate as soon as planted to leave fine mulch over field. It is good practice to cultivate potatoes once a week from the time they are planted until the tops cover the ground. A weeder may be used the second and fourth weeks. The principal obects of cultivation are conservation of moisture, elimination of weeds and stirring of the soil.

The foliage should be kept free from insects and blight by spraying. To accomplish this I use home made Bordeaux Mixture with an insecticide such as Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. We make this by dissolving 5 pounds of blue vitrol in 25 gallons of water and 5 pounds of burned lime in 25 gallons of water; then mixing the two by pouring into a barrel or sprayer, first a pail of one and then a pail of the other, stirring the mixture while putting together. We add a pound of Paris Green or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead and spray with a pressure from 120 to 200 pounds each week from the time the first bugs appear until the foliage is dead. If this spraying is done thoroughly it will protect the vines from bugs and blight and will more than pay for the material and labor in increased yields.

Daniel Dean has said "Potato growing is like a chain—made up of many operations—and no stronger than its weakest link." It is essential for a successful crop that every operation be pursued with thoroughness. Remember you can plant poor seed in the best soil God has given us and give it all the care and thoroughness you will and the harvest will be like the seed.

Start right with Selected Seed.

What is Certified Seed? In order for potatoes to be certified, the crop must be planted from selected seed, treated, good culture practiced, sprayed, free from varietal mixture and it must be practically free from disease, a good yield and true to type. Seed grown to be certified is inspected three times, twice during the growing season and once after digging. The potatoes are from two inches in diameter to twelve ounce in weight and put in new bags containing 120 lbs., sewed and tagged with an official tag, numbered with the serial number corresponding with the certificate number of the grower.

E. R. SMITH.

Idaho Raspberry Plants Wanted

We have grown and sold the Idaho red raspberry for many years. We have now only a limited supply of them. We wish to make large plantings of this variety on our own grounds and if any of our customers have a quantity they would dispose of for cash or trade for other plants, we would like to hear from them. We would also like to secure a small stock of the genuine Crescent strawberry and several other strawberries that have practically passed out of cultivation. If any of our customers have plants of the old varieties now rarely catalogued, we would like to hear from them. This applies not only to strawberries, but the other berry fruits, etc.

Hubam or Annual Sweet Clover

This is a new variety of sweet clover which matures and seeds in one year, instead of two years, which is the way with the ordinary sweet clover. It is claimed that it will make a full growth and mature in one year, while the regular sweet clover takes two years. It is considered very valuable by many authorities and is highly indorsed by the editor of the Rural New Yorker. We have a limited supply of seed which we will sell at $1.50 per pound.

Old Varieties Wanted

We wish to secure a small number of plants of old and obsolete varieties of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, etc., etc., for our experimental grounds. If you have any such varieties, write us. We will pay cash or trade other plants for them. We refer to varieties that you do not now see catalogued, such as Hovey or Manchester strawberries, Brinkle's Orange raspberry, Wachusett Thornless blackberry, etc. Address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

L. J. Farmer's Bargain Department

Bargains in Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines Etc. for Spring 1922

In ordering from this list, please mention.—"Taken from Bargain Department."

100,000 Strawberry Plants—Varieties—Sen. Dunlap. $1 per 100, $6 per 1000; Aroma $1 per 100, $8 per 1000; Stevens' Late Champion $1 per 100, $8 per 1000. These are medium sized plants, grown thickly in the row but have good roots and will make fine fruiting rows, especially if set early. No transplanted plants of this grade.

25,000 Herbert Red Raspberry Plants. Medium sized plants but well rooted of the best red raspberry in the world. Price $3.50 per 100, $25 per 1000.

50,000 Cuthbert Red Raspberry. The old standby. $2 per 100, $15 per 1000 for medium sized, well rooted plants.

10,000 St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry. Medium sized plants, well rooted. $3 per 100, $25 per 1000.

25,000 Erskine Park Everbearing Red Raspberry. Medium sized plants, but well rooted. $6 per 100, $50 per 1000.

50,000 Mixed Blackberry Plants, made up of first class full sized plants of Snyder, Stonee Hardy, Ancient Briton, Taylor, Erie, Rathburn, and other varieties of blackberries, mostly Snyders. Price $2.50 per 100, $20 per 1000.

5,000 Giant Himalaya Plants. Medium sized plants, every one will grow. Price $5 per 100, $50 per 1000.

1,000 Wilder Currants, 1 Year Old. 15c each. $10 per 100.

1,000 Houghton Gooseberry, 2 Years Old. 20c each, $15 per 100.

One Year Grape Vines

Agawam. 15c each; 100, $12.
Beta. 20c each; 100, $16.
Brighton. 20c each; 100, $16.
Campbell's Early. 25c each; 100, $20.
Catawba. 15c each; 100, $12.
Champion. 15c each; 100, $12.
Concord. 10c each; 100, $8.
Delaware. 20c each;100, $14.
Diamond. 20c each; 100, $14.
Duchesse. 20c each; 100, $16.
Early Ohio. 35c each; 100, $29.
Eaton. 25c each; 100, $19.
Elvira. 15c each; 100, $12.
Empire State. 20c each; 100, $15.
Green Mountain. 35c each; 100, $30.
Hartford. 15c each; 100, $14.
Hubbard. $1 each; 100, $75.
Iona. 25c each; 100, $19.
Ives. 15c each; 100, $12.
Lindley. 15c each; 100, $12.
Lutie. 20c each; 100, $14.
Martha. 20c each; 100, $16.
Massassoit. 20c each; 100, $15.
Moore's Early. 20c each; 100, $16.
Moyer. 20c each; 100, $15.
Niagara. 20c each; 100, $14.
Pocklington. 20c each ;100, $16.
Salem. 20c each; 100, $14.
Vergennes. 20c each; 100, $14.
Wilder. 20c each; 100, $16.
Woodruff Red. 20c each; 100, $16.
Worden. 20c each; 100, $14.
Wyoming Red. 20c each; 100, $16.
Amber Queen. 25c each; 100, $19.
August Giant. 25c each; 100, $19.
Bacchus. 20c each; 100, $16.
Barry. 25c each; 100, $19.
Berckman's. 25c each; 100, $19.
Brilliant. 25c each; 100, $19.
Clinton. 15c each; 100, $12.
Cottage. 20c each; 100, $16.
Diana. 20c each; 100, $14.
Dracut Amber. 20c each; 100, $16.
Early Daisy. 25c each; 100, $19.
Early Victor. 15c each; 100, $14.
Etta. 25c each; 100, $19.
Eumelan. 25c each; 100, $19.
Gaertner. 25c each; 100, $19.
Geneva. 30c each; 100, $24.
Goethe. 25c each; 100, $19.
Green's Early. 30c each; 100, $22.
Herbert. 20c each; 100, $15.
Isabella. 20c each; 100, $14.
Janesville. 20c each; 100, $14.
Jessica. 20c each; 100, $15.
Lucile. 20c each; 100, $14.
Mo. Reisling. 20c each; 100, $14.
Perkins. 20c each; 100, $16.
Regal. 30c each; 100, $22.
Regna. 25c each; 100, $19.
Rommel. 25c each; 100, $19.
Telegraph. 20c each; 100, $16.

500 Northern Spy Apple Trees, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, 100, $25. These are thrifty trees that will come into bearing about as soon as the largest size trees. They can be packed in small space and won't cost much for transportation.

Gladiolus Bulbs. Mixed bulbs, containing many of the best varieties, full size bulbs, guaranteed to bloom. 25, 75c; 100, $2.50; 1000, $22.50.

Bartlett's Jumbo, Goliath, Giant, Long Keeping Rhubarb. 25c each; 100, $20.

Horse-radish Roots. Medium sized common garden horse-radish roots. Every one will grow. 25,000 roots. 75c per 100; $5 per 1000.

Holts Mammoth Sage. Medium sized divided roots 100, $5; 1000, $40.

Mushroom Spawn. American culture. 5 bricks, $1; 100, $15.

Seed Potatoes at Lowest Prices

We have 500 bushels of medium sized smooth, seed of the following varieties which we will sell, to close out, at attached prices. Sacks free.
Sir Walter Raleigh. 75c per pk.; bu., $2; 10 bu., $15.
Uncle Sam. 75c per pk.; bu., $2; 10 bu., $15.
Mrs. Dimon. $1 per pk.; bu., $3; 10 bu., $25.
Bull Moose. 75c per pk.; bu., $2.50; 10 bu., $20.
Irish Cobbler. 75c per pk.; bu., $2.50; 10 bu., $20.
Axtells Early. Pk., $2.50; bu., $7.50; 10 bu., $50.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler, White Rambler, Blue Rambler, Philadelphia Rambler, Climbing American Beauty, Yellow Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsea, Tausendschon. 50c each; 100, $35; for good, well rooted plants, 2 years old.

Peonies

Medium Sized Roots. Every one will grow and bloom next year.

Leading Named Varieties. 50c each; doz., $5; 100, $40.

Mixed Varieties according to color. 35c each; $3.50 per 12; $25 per 100.

Climbers

Boston or Japanese Ivy. The favorite for climbing over walls and chimneys. Clings to brick or stone. 25c each; 100, $20 for medium sized vines.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Fine for screening porches etc., and running over unsightly objects. Very fragrant. Price 25c each; 100, $20.

Cinnamon Vine. For porches etc. Medium tubers, 10c each; 100, $7.50.

Kudzu Vine (Jack and the Bean Stalk) is becoming popular for pasture and furnishing cheap green food for cattle. 25c each; 25, $3; 100, $10.

Baby Chicks

We will supply most varieties of chicks, such as Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes etc., in late May, June and July at $6 per 25, $20 per 100 for best grade, healthy chicks.

Grass Seeds and Farm Seeds

Prices of farm seeds and grass seeds vary from day to day. Write for latest prices on anything you need. We can save you money on grass and farm seeds, such as clover, timothy, peas, beans, etc. Please specify just what kind of seeds you want and the quantity. We do not issue a printed list. Address Bargain Dept., L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Massillon, Ohio, Feb. 4th, 1922.
Last year I purchased your book.—"Farmer on the Strawberry," which I have read again and again. I found many valuable suggestions in it which I am trying and I want to thank you.
E. G. Bowers.

East Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1921.
Your catalogue is fine. I do not tire looking it through and your book on strawberries has been such a help to me. In fact I tell folks it is my "back bone." I make most of our living for a family of eight from small fruits and berries and I couldn't have done it without the plain reading in your book.
Mrs. A. Waite.

$2,000 An Acre From Strawberries

HAVING experimented with everbearing strawberries for years, I have an important etory to tell of a remarkable new variety.

In 1915 I secured two plants of a new everbearing strawberry from a breeder. The plants arrived early in March and I stored them in the cellar until they could be planted. Tho following spring I had twonty-three plants.

In 1917 I replantcd about twenty-five plants and let them fruit. The berries were large, of good flavor and bore heavily.

In the spring of 1918 all the plants were dug and replanted, giving me a plot of two hundred and fifty. Tbat was a cold, wet season, but the plants did well and we picked ninety-one quarts and propagated a lot of plants for setting the following spring.

The entire bed was dug in the spring of 1919, producing four thousand plants. All the blossoms up to July 1st were picked off to give the plants a good strong root growth. After that time tho plants were permitted to flower. On July 15th wo picked the first fruit, and the last on Novomber 24th, a total of one thousand and forty-four quarts.

The plants were multipiled until the spring of 1920 ws set out seventeen thoueand, set one foot apart, in rows thirty inches apart, covering one acre. All the planting was donc with a line to get the rows perfectly stralgbt for ease in cultivating.

Tho new strawberry was named ths Champion Evorbearing. It is self pollenizing. Our picking season in 1920 started on July 19. We picked from that one-acre plot three hundred and fifty-one sixteen-quart cases, a total of five thoueand six hundred and twenty-threc quarts, and all from plants eot that year in Aprii. Thie was a record for the State of Michigan, without irrigation.

The berries sold at 35, 40, 45 and 50 cents a quart, mostly to motorists from Chicago, as I am on a main, stone road.

Tho Champion is a prolific bearer. The berries are large, round, dark red and of fine flavor. It is a good plant maker and a sure cropper.—Edward L. Luhke, in "Caeh Crops."

We can supply "Champion Everbearing" at $1 per 25; $3. per 100.

Strawberry Plants Grow in Maryland

We have several hundred thousand strawberry plants grown for us in Maryland, which will be shipped direct to customers from that state at ths following prices. No order for less than $10 solicited. Growth starts early in Maryland and we advlee ordering as early as possible. We do not like to ship from there after May 1st. Thess are not as large as New York State grown plants but are exceedingly virile, healthy and vigorous plants grown on sandy soils.

Prices

Early Jersey Giant. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Early Ozark. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Excelsior. $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.
Climax. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Missionary. $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.
Michel's Early. $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.
Kellogg's Premier. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Howard No. 17. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Lady Cornelia. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Sen. Dunlap. $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.
Klondike. $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.
Dr. Burrill. $1 per 100; $5 per 1000.
Horsey. $2 per 100; $12 per 1000.
Sharpless. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Warfield. $1 per 100; $5 per 1000.
Haverland. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Glen Mary. $1.25 por 100; $8 per 1000.
Wm. Belt. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Parson's Beauty. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
New York. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Bubach. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Marshall. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Norwood. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Sample. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Abington. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Success. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Wolverton. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Aroma. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Cr. Cluster. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Chesapeake. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Gandy. $1 per 100; $6 per 1000.
Big Joe. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Kellogg's Prize. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Rewastico. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
S. L. Chapion. $1.25 per 100; $8 per 1000.
Lupton. $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
The Best. $2.50 per 100; $20 per 1000.
Progressive. $2.00 per 100; $12 per 1000.
Minn. No. 1017. $4 per 100; $35 per 1000.

Testimonials

Gulfford, Miss., Dec. 1st, 1920.
Plants received and I am very much pleased with them. I know the roses will grow and hope the Weigelia will also. M. Girardeau.

Pcardale, Calif., 3-20-21.
Received the Columbians in good condition and set them in the 15th day of January, and at the present time they are doing lovely, having already leaved out. H. H. Hansen.

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 5th, 1921.
Give me all the advice you can about fruit growing. Bought plants of you in 1920 and was well pleaeed. A. C. Penny.

Roosevelt, Utah, Oct., 1921.
The strawberry plante bought from you last spring did remarkably well.
M. E. Harmston.

Norwood, N. J., Nov. 3rd, 1921.
I received the berry and currant bushes in good condition and am well pleased.
W. H. Austin.

Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 7th, 1922.
The berry plants I have had from you havo been very nice. L. P. Burdick.

East Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1921.
I'm pleased witb your fairness and liberality. You did something that eome other firme would crawl out of. C. W. Shelly.

Bethlehem, Pa., 1-26-1922.
I wisb you would send me one of your catalogues. The plants I got from you in 1921, namely, Erskine Park, St. Regis, Idabo raspberries; Himalaya Berry, Winfield raspberry, asparagus; practically every plant grew and they were in fine condition when they came. I certainly am pleased with them. Only wisb I had more ground so I could plant many more kinds. Will recommend you to my neigbbors and friends.
Yours truly,
E. M. Moyer.

St, Henry, Ohio, Feb. 2nd, 1922.
I received about 500 raspberry plants of you last spring and they were fine and growed good. I should like to know if you have some quart baskets. I will need some more of your plante in the spring
Leo H. Kobner.

Ideal Strawberry Rows

Picking Erskine Park Raspberry in the Fall

Mr. Norman, the man who discovered the Erskine Park says: "This variety is a heavy and continuous cropper, sending out bunches of fruit all down the canes and a very heavy feeder, likes lots of manure, and a few good waterings during July helps out. Tell your customers not to expect big results until they get good strong canes. **I am getting lots of berries now (Aug. 22d, 1919) and expect to continue till hard frost."** Extract from a letter from Mr. Norman received last August, 1919.

ORDER SHEET—Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego Co., New York

Please forward by .....
State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight

Exp. or Frt. Office .....

Name .....

Post Office .....

County ..... State .....

R. R. or Exp. Line .....

Forward on or about .....

Amount Enclosed

Post Office order $.....

Exp. Money Order $.....

Draft or Check $.....

Cash $.....

Stamps $.....

Total $.....

Date .....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	PRICE	

FARMOGERM

High Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria

ALWAYS INOCULATE ALL YOUR LEGUME SEEDS IF YOU WANT THE BIGGEST YIELD AND THE MAXIMUM FERTILIZING VALUE. NO MATTER HOW BIG A CROP YOU ARE GETTING, FARMOGERM WILL IMPROVE IT AND INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF NITROGEN STORED UP FOR FUTURE USE IN THE FORM OF NODULES ON THE ROOTS.

WE CARRY FARMOGERM for Alfalfa, Vetches, Peanuts, all Clovers, Sweet Peas and every variety of field and garden Peas and Beans

"Farmogermed"—Knee Deep.

Not Inoculated—Ankle Deep.

FARMOGERM bacteria have been bred up for eleven years in the laboratory by a great expert. They have been grown, sorted and developed until they are many times more active than the ordinary bacteria you find in the soil.

Note the bottle with the Patented Ventilating Stopper. This insures the bacteria being alive and active for at least five years. There is only one FARMOGEMR; accept no substitutes.

This exclusive FARMOGERM feature is your insurance for thorough inoculation. FARMOGERM is always fresh. It is easy and simple to use. Full directions are on every bottle.

Smith and Ray, Seed Dealers, of Canton, Miss., write us—"The Farmogerm inoculated Crimson Clover gave a much finer stand in every way and upon digging up the roots I found same were covered with many more nodules than the other Clover."

PRICES

5—Acre Size—$8.00 1-Acre Size—$2.00 1-4 Acre Size—50cts.

SEED INOCULATION

Basket of Neverfall Everbearing Strawberries

THE NEW EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY "NEVERFAIL"

This new Fall or Everbearing strawberry is a seedling produced by the veteran strawberry expert, Mr. D. J. Miller of Millersburg, Ohio. Mr. Miller is well known as an originator and expert in producing seedlings, being the originator of the "Plum Farmer" Raspberry and the "King Edward" strawberry and other lesser valuable kinds.

The "Neverfall" is a seedling of the Bubach, hand pollenated with the Superb. It was produced with a lot of 500 seedlings in 1912, all of them being discarded but No. 200 which was named "Neverfail." The Neverfail gets its large size and productiveness from the Buhack, its vigor, beautiful color and thriftiness of plant from the Superb.

It is claimed by Mr. Miller that the plants of Neverfail are as vigorous and make as many new runners to the plant as Superb and that it is three times as productive of fruit as the Superb. He claims that it is by far the most productive and profitable fall fruiter; and as a spring fruiter, it is the most productive strawberry in existence. It fruits on the young plants in the fall while Superb does not.

My attention was first called to the new everbearing seedling by a passage in a letter from Matthew Crawford, the great Strawberry and Gladioli expert of Ohio. Mr. Miller had sent Mr. Crawford a few plants to test with the understanding that the plants were to be destroyed if Mr. Crawford did not wish to introduce it. Mr. Crawford wrote me that he was out of the strawberry plant business and was devoting what little energy he had left to Gladiolus culture, but if I was still interested in everbearing strawberries, the New Seedling No. 200 produced by D. J. Miller, was by far the best one that he had ever tested and he had tested all that had been offered to the public so far. I wrote to Mr. Miller at once, and Mr. Miller sent me a few plants to test in the spring of 1918. These and the plants sent to Mr. Crawford (which have been destroyed) are the only plants which have gone out, so far, from the originator's grounds. These plants sent us have made a fine healthy growth and fruited continuously throughout the summer and past fall and were full of fruit when winter came. It was by far the most vigorous maker of plants and the most productive of fruit of any fall bearing strawberry that we fruited in 1918 and we fruited Francis, Americus, Superb, Minnesota, No. 1017 and Progressive.

The above appeared in my 1919 catalogue. The Neverfail has proven a great success. We sold 60,000 plants to one party last fall. The late John Lewis Childs wrote us several times about it and praised it highly. Mr. David P. Rogers, a leading berry grower of Pulaski, N. Y. tells us that it is by far the most valuable variety in his large collection of varieties, not only as a fall bearer but as a summer bearer. We have a fine supply of plants. Price, 4 plants, $1.00; 12 for $2.00; 25 for $3.00; 100, $10.